The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Interesting Letters from Our Paris and London Correspondents.

Will Napoleon Make War on Germany?

Notes of Preparation in the French Arsenals.

THE FENIAN QUESTION IN IRELAND

True Significance of the Naval Fetes at Cherbourg and Portsmouth.

The London Times on American and English Iron-Clads.

Indignation in France at the Austro-Prussian Compact.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

The mails of the *Asia* reached this city yesterday, and furnish the following additional details of news. The dates are to the 2d inst., inclusive.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 1, 1865.

The Emperor left his wounded friends and the Empress in Switzerland to return to Paris, the papers say, on account of pressing business affairs; and since his return several protracted Cabinet councils have been held. Some people say, and especially the military people, that the Emperor is laying a train for a grand war next Summer for the Rhine, but as military men in this country are always hoping for a war, and it is impossible to see from what source a war is to come, they naturally fall back on the *pièce de résistance*, the war for the Rhenish provinces. They argue that as the Emperor in a time of profound peace maintains his army at the normal figure, and as the workshops of the army and navy are kept up to their full working capacity, that, therefore, His Majesty is getting ready for a grand struggle. They say that the workshops of the army have been manufacturing secretly for the last few years a breech-loading musket of most destructive power, and that half a million of these terrible weapons are now in the arsenals ready for use. With these weapons the French army would feel the same superiority as it felt six years ago in the war with Austria, for, as the Austrians were then demoralized by the French rifled cannon, so they would be now by the breech-loading and repeating musket. Army officers also argue that the evacuation of Rome by the French troops will be the signal of the war, and that Austria will open the ball by attempting to fill the place left vacant at Rome by the French. The Austrians, it is well known, since they have learned to manufacture rifled cannon as well as the French, and have discovered a powder which they believe to be better than that of the French, burn to wipe out the disgrace of Solferino, where, with as many men as the French, on their own soil and in a position of unusual strength, they allowed themselves to be beaten. NAPOLEON, it is moreover urged, by constantly proposing his European Congress, maintains a good diplomatic position before Europe, because it enables him to say, in case of war, that he, at least, is not responsible for it. For these and other reasons the military men predict a war; we shall see how far their predictions are founded in fact.

On the other hand, England and France, it is said, will protest, or have already protested, against the outrageous manner in which the Prussians and Austrians buy and sell the people of the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg. The Prussians, who appear to be having things all their own way, are quite rejoiced at their success, and now that they have bought the people of Lauenburg with hard cash, and know that Austria is poor and wants money, they do not hesitate to boast that they are going also to buy the people of Holstein, and then the three Duchies will all be incorporated into Prussia, and Prussia will have gained the end for which she commenced the war against Denmark. It is perhaps no more than justice that Prussia should incorporate these Duchies into her possessions; nevertheless we are glad, or will be glad to see England and France protest against this act, because in protesting they are obliged to reaffirm before the world the principle that nationalities have the right to vote freely to whom they shall belong. May not NAPOLEON, if he can obtain the consent of England to protest, thus bind England in a position of hostility to Germany, and then demand of Prussia, peaceably or by force, the cession of the Rhenish provinces as a counterpoise to her new and important acquisitions in the North?

The *Patrie* says that if the union of the fleets of France and England in the *fêtes* which are now being given means anything, it means a menace to the United States. It is an advertisement to the Yankee nation to stop in its mad career. Had not the *Patrie* better go further, and declare that the fleets united because the United States menaced them? There is but a shade of difference, but for a shadow it is a very important one.

Young JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, formerly of the United States army, has just been advanced from the grade of Captain Adjutant-Major in the First Regiment of Carabineers, to that of *Chef d'Escadrons* in the Third Regiment of Cuirasseers. I notice in the same list of promotions the advancement of M. ADALBERT TALLEYRAND PERIGORD, lately honored with the title of the Duke of MONTMORENCY, to the same rank in the Chasseurs; M. DE LOUVENCOURT to the Eighth Hussars, M. VIEIL D'ESPEUILLE (ordonnance officer of the Emperor) and M. MICHEL NEY, Prince D'ELCHINGEN, to the Chasseurs d'Afrique. Young MICHEL NEY, grandson of the Marshal, has had two years' service in Mexico, and has been cited for gallantry in presence of the enemy. The above are all names that will take high rank in the future army of the Second Empire.

MALAKOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 2, 1865.

At no time since the outbreak of the war in America have we been more favored with American correspondence than at the present time, and as the supply of an article is wholly in proportion to the demand, it is fair to suppose that the interest in American affairs was never greater. This was not the opinion of the *Index*, which ceased its publication, it said, because Englishmen had ceased to care about America. The "leading journal" is of another opinion, and keeps three voluminous correspondents busy on your side of the Atlantic. First, there is Dr. MACKAY in Canada, who tells us that he buys good beef-steak at Three Rivers for nine cents a pound, and that the Canadians detest the idea of becoming American citizens, and paying any but the highest possible taxes. Next, we have a New-York correspondent of Northern sympathies who "reflects the public opinion around him," assures us that JEFF. DAVIS must be hanged for starving Union prisoners, and other crimes and misdemeanors, and that the South, being utterly disloyal, must be held under a fierce military rule for an indefinite period. Lastly, we have a pro-slavery, secession-sympathizing correspondent at Philadelphia, who indorses Southern loyalty, and hopes the best of the speedy restoration of civil government. If Englishmen are not thoroughly instructed in American affairs, it will not be the fault of the "leading journal."

While we have so much discussion of American affairs, the *entente cordiale* is being strengthened by a series of the most brilliant banquets between the French and English fleets now assembled at Portsmouth. There have been magnificent feasts on gold-plated dinner sets which once belonged to Prince DEMIDOFF, late husband of the Princess MATILDE. The finest military band in the service has been summoned from Woolwich. JULLIEN last night led a select band of one hundred and sixty musicians at the great naval ball, which was graced with all the beauty of the English aristocracy. At Brest, the other night, all the French middies held up the English ones; this time it is the English who support the French. There have been illuminations, fireworks, feastings and flirtations on the most magnificent scale. The French showed the English all their resources of attack and defence; the English have now done the same. Henceforth they no more arm against each other, but mutually against the rest of the world. The alliance between France and England which the first NAPOLEON strove in vain to accomplish, has been brought about by NAPOLEON III. There is no more mention of Waterloo or St. Helena. If, on the anniversary of the former, the bells of some obscure parish church should commence ringing, they will be instantly silenced.

What is the meaning of all this? I could easily send you an account of the feastings and festivities at Portsmouth, which celebrate these national nuptials, but you can cut them from any London newspaper, as much as you desire. I prefer to look at their significance. When two men join for any work one takes the lead. When two nations join there must be a head, and the head in this case is on the other side of the channel. When the Emperor proposed to England to recognize the Southern Confederacy he desired it, not from any sentiment of philanthrophy, or even of devotion to his idea of the rights of peoples to choose their own governments, but for the interest and protection of Mexico. "Very happy to join you," said PALMERSTON, "but we have Canada and British America, to say nothing of British commerce to look out for. The moment we recognize the South the Yankee will cross the St. Lawrence. Let them use each other up, and we can unite to take care of ourselves and our interests."

The Emperor was obliged, by the nature of the case rather, to accept this proposition, and the result is the series of festive meetings, and the formal union which has taken place between the French and English navies. It is a union against the overgrowing Republic of the West—a union to protect the new empire just formed on its southern border, and the new federation forming on its northern frontier.

If the policy of England in respect to Canada has changed, as it evidently has within a few months, that change is owing to the imperial policy. England, interested on one side, and France on the other, must of course make common cause; and England, you will see, will be held with a firm hand to the duties imposed by this alliance.

Mr. C. BUXTON, M. P., has addressed his constituents on the Canada question. He is much afraid that this temptation of Canada will some time lead to a war. The ten or fifteen thousand red-coated soldiers scattered along the St. Lawrence, he thinks, may have the same effect on the Yankees, that a red shawl has on a bull. The temptation to pitch into them, he fears, cannot be long resisted, and as a precaution he would have them withdrawn. He is opposed to spending so much as sixpence on arms or fortifications. Turn Canada into a meek, shad-bellied, broad-brimmed Quaker of the old-fashioned non-resistant type, and whatever might happen, England would not be in danger. Of course, if England leaves Canada defenceless, to be taken or left, at the good pleasure of the great Power across the Atlantic, there need be no war about it.

The naval festivities at Portsmouth constitute about all there is of local interest. The harvest is good in all but wheat, and better in that than was expected. In France it is below the average, but there will still be some for export. But there will be plenty of wine, barley, hops and cider. The trees break under the weight of fruit. Grapes from the centre of France are brought by the hundred tons to the London market, and sent all over England. The excitement about the cattle murrain is dying out. There are cholera symptoms, as not uncommonly happens in Summer, but the dreaded disease seems confined to the basin of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. Its ravages at Constantinople, as described by eye-witnesses, are most terrible; yet, if one could believe the statements published, nothing is easier than both the prevention and the cure of the disease. Be clean and eat carefully, and you will not have the cholera. When attacked, drink bitartrite of potassia—or be inoculated with quassia, or take chlorodyne. I could find twenty positive cures, in spite of which, they die at the rate of one thousand a day at Constantinople.

We have in England a Hungarian who has invented a kind of paper which is one-third stronger than oak, water-proof, a non-conductor, cheaper than iron, which can be made in any form, and is especially adapted for building houses and ships, cannon, water and gas pipes, covering submarine telegraph wires, &c., &c. Judging by the description given of it, it should make good monitors, diving-bells, flying machines, railway cars, boots or tobacco pipes. The longest bridge could be made in one piece. With a proper mold, one might run churches with any required length of steeple, and have them warranted orthodox and loyal.

The cost of supporting and taking care of criminals in England, amounts to about $2,500,000 per year—so much more than their earnings. This, however, is but a small item of the cost of crime. The criminal courts and the police—the former to try, and the latter to watch and catch our rogues—cost much more. Add to this the amounts stolen and never recovered, and the tax is very heavy. There must be an army of 50,000 policemen in the United Kingdom. You may infer the cost from the number, and also form some estimate of the number supposed to need watching. Her police garrison Ireland. They are found in every little village in England—and there are not more than are needed. During the late elections there were not enough to prevent mobs of a very serious character.

The *Cuba* has arrived here with New-York dates to the 22d ult., and Gen. TERRY's declaration that the war continues in full force, with military law in all its severity. I also learn that the *Evening Post* and *World* are still engaged in the discussion of democratic principles, and the doctrines of the immortal JEFFERSON. It is a good thing to get good news from a far country.

MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH IRON-CLADS.

VIEWS OF PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.

From the London Times, Sept. 2.

The Prince DE JOINVILLE, if he be indeed the naval critic in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, will not assist us much in the appreciation of the rival squadrons now lying at Spithead. He does not help us to compare the *Magenta* with the *Black Prince*, but appears rather to consider the two specimens practically identical, and to disparage them both in favor of floating batteries for coast service, and fleet cruisers for service at sea. His general idea of a fighting ship in the present day coincides with that expressed by Mr. STANSFELD in the debates of last Session. He would have a corvette or light frigate built especially for speed, and armed with one or two of the heaviest guns. Such a vessel, he thinks, would need no armor, for her defence would lie in her powers of flight, which iron-plating would only cripple. She would escape the shot of her adversary by running away, and would close at some convenient opportunity to try the effect of her enormous cannon. Now, of this ideal man-of-war there is no representative at Spithead, though it is possible that the *Liverpool* or even the *Salamis* might be adapted to such tactics. We must observe, too, that there is no such vessel in the American navy to which the reviewer directs us for instruction, and that the theory, though approved by more than one authority, is but a theory still. Even those turret vessels, which our French visitors are inspecting with such marked interest, are not upon the model suggested, for though they will carry 300-pounder guns, they will be iron-cased, and thus rely upon armor to the prejudice of speed. As far, therefore, as this leading idea is concerned, we have no American example for it, nor do we know by experience with what results it may be applied. In fact, the question is not to be settled very easily.

The whole theory amounts to this, that the best man-of-war for the present day would be an extremely fast wooden ship, carrying a very large gun on a turn-table—a method of carriage which the reviewer tells us is perfectly practicable. Perhaps so; but on this we may observe that the fact still remains to be established. The Americans have not established it. They have never put their 450-pounders on board any vessels but monitors, and the monitors are not seagoing ships. Even on board the monitors these guns have not been worked with anything like uniform success. In almost every action, the turning gear of one or more of them was thrown out of order by the blows of the enemy's shot, and the turrets were immovably jammed. To work such ordnance, in short, we must have machinery, and wherever there is machinery there is liability to derangement. Nor is the effect of these ponderous projectiles so certain as the reviewer describes it. He says that the armor of the *Magenta* and her consorts would be no protection against such guns as those to which the *Tennessee* succumbed at Mobile. We have already stated that the armor of the *Tennessee* could not have been comparable to that of the *Magenta* or the *Warrior*, but we must now add that in point of fact the *Tennessee* never succumbed to any guns at all. A 450-pound shot did strike her, but it did not pierce her armor. It only jammed one of her port-shutters, and thus left an opening through which shot could be poured with some effect. All that the Captain of the *Manhattan*, her antagonist, could say was that "he was satisfied that most, if not all, of the serious damage the *Tennessee* had sustained was caused by the 15-inch shot from his vessel." This may be, but Admiral FARRAGUT stated in his report that the *Tennessee* had suffered no serious injury whatever, and was fit for service the morning after the engagement. Perhaps our readers will recollect what actually happened. The Confederate ram was hustled into surrender, having been so terribly bumped and shaken by the ramming of the whole Federal squadron that her crew almost lost their heads. It is noticeable, indeed, that one of the Federal Admirals, who had been much engaged in the Gulf, reported it as his opinion that an iron-clad was often damaged, and even fatally damaged, by blows of shot or rams without showing any injury at the time. These repeated shocks loosened rivets, plates, and screws, and left the whole fabric so disjointed, though apparently sound, that by and by it foundered in smooth water, nobody knew why.

There is also another question to be considered in this theory. The reviewer pictures to himself a light cruiser, built for great speed, and mounting a heavy pivot gun, matched against a *Warrior* or *Magenta*, equipped only with the present armament of those vessels. Her four hundred pound shot would shatter their armor; her speed would defeat all their attacks. But if she is to keep out of range of a rifled gun throwing shell, would even her heavy shot do much harm at such a distance? And if she closes to give more effect to her fire, would not a single shell through her wooden sides be likely to drive her out of action in a blaze? Then, as regards the vital point of comparative speed, is it certain that the light cruiser equipped with a turn-table would surpass the *Warrior*, at this moment one of the fleetest vessels in the British navy? Our experience seems to show that in point of speed large ships have the advantage over small ones.

In place of these speculations we should have been glad to have the reviewer's opinion of the French and English systems as actually displayed in the specimens now at Spithead. The *Black Prince* is certainly not, as anybody can see at a glance, identical in model with the *Magenta*. The French iron-clads are literally iron-cased ships—that is to say, men-of-war protected by armor plates. They stand out of the water like line-of-battle ships or frigates of the old school, and differ only in the beak with which they are armed, and in their rigging. Our iron-clads, on the other hand, have been built as iron-clads from the beginning, on new lines altogether; even our converted ships being metamorphosed as if for a new design. Which of these models would be the better in the long run? It must be remembered that a man-of-war, besides being strong, and swift, and formidable, must necessarily be habitable also. Do the French think it necessary to take a wooden vessel for their flagship in the Mediterranean, as we thought a twelvemonth ago?

It is impossible to peruse without interest a disquisition ascribed to so distinguished an author as that now before us, but we think he has given too much weight to his introduction, and thus found himself seriously circumscribed in its subsequent application. We believe the American war teaches us very little, not, indeed, because it was lacking in incident, but because it was fought under conditions which are never likely to be repeated in Europe. Nothing could exceed the ingenuity, audacity, or resolution of the belligerents, but all the work of the Federal navy was coast work, and coast work against an enemy without a navy. Thus we had monitors on one side, and rams and torpedoes on the other—immense guns pitted against prodigious earthworks, clever makeshifts, and immature designs. These tactics were dictated by necessity, but otherwise they were utterly at variance with the true genius of the Americans themselves. Before the war, no people were ever so careful and elaborate in ship building as they. They might only launch one frigate where France or England launched a dozen, but that frigate they spared no pains to render more powerful than any frigate afloat. We venture to predict that they will return to these tactics in due time, and that they will not be long in discarding those specimens of naval architecture on which M. "V. DE MARS" looks with so much approval.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FENIANS.

From the London Times, Aug. 31.

In this country, as, indeed, all over the world, there prevails a feeling that when a man has done a day's work he may spend the night as he pleases. He may go to a public house, or a club, or to some place of amusement; he may sit against a wall while his daughters are dancing or ready to dance; or he may go to "the House." A belief that the night is your own and you may do what you like with it is shared by some who have not done a day's work, and, indeed, these are the people who enter upon the pleasures of the night with the greatest alacrity and vigor. We know not whether it is after a day's work or a day's idleness that a good many Irishmen have lately taken to a new kind of nocturnal amusement. They meet on the roads, or on any dry bit of ground they can find, and go through what they consider to be drilling, and what no doubt is drilling. They have been seen in various places by dozens—nay, travelers who have stumbled on them in the dark talk of hundreds, and they are described as going through certain military movements with much activity and precision. The immediate neighborhood of a police station seems to be no hindrance, and a county magistrate found them only seized with a sudden shyness and unwilling to meet his gaze. To the recreation itself we have very little to say. The domestic accommodation of the country does not afford much means for recreation in-doors, and the mildness of the temperature is favorable for out-door exercises. As a matter of comfort we would rather join a few good fellows at a night parade—if it was not rainy, or windy, or very cold—than stand the same length of time on a midsummer night with two hundred people in a room which one hundred would more than fill. Then, if it be really drilling, and if these men are really learning the trade of soldiering, why not? They do it gratis, and without the actual use of dangerous edge-tools. A good many of them will finish by taking the Queen's shilling and fighting, as Irishmen always do fight, against Her Majesty's enemies. After all, they will find this pleasanter than turning out after dusk, with sticks or any makeshift accoutrements, without a farthing of pay and an utter absence of creature comforts, not to speak of results.

But for their own sakes we cannot but be sorry that they are doing all this with a bad conscience, as we cannot doubt they are. Nobody shall ever persuade us that the poacher is quite satisfied as to the morality of his amusement, nor shall anybody persuade us that an Irishman really thinks that he has a good case for learning, in this shabby way, how to cut our throats and raise the stars and stripes, or any other flag, on Dublin Castle. So far as regards any intention of this sort, we can tell him exactly how it will be in the happily improbable event of a war between this country and the United States. The War-office at Washington will follow the example of the War-office here, and will perhaps be even wiser in its generation. It will do just what answers its purpose, without a particle of sentiment. We should very much doubt whether it will run the risk of throwing away its ships or its men upon Ireland; but if it should happen that the Irish persuaded them of a rising in that country sufficient to embarrass England and occupy its attention—in that case it is just possible America would send over a small force, as it were to inoculate Ireland, and bring out a strong "rash" on its surface. This would probably be at a time when we were much engaged in some other quarter, so as to feel the abstraction of 20,000 men. We will not speculate as to the result of the supposed campaign; nor is it necessary, for in any result, whether success or failure, the Americans would eventually withdraw their force from Ireland, and leave its excited population to our own tender mercies. We trust that in that dark hour the counsels of mercy would prevail, and that England would interfere to assuage the fury of factions, and even to soften the avenger of blood. But there is such a thing as martial law, and there have been some commanders apt to give a free vent to their sense of indignation and their hatred of treason. There are men in this country we should be sorry, indeed, to let loose upon Ireland, even should Ireland itself lack at that crisis an adequate representative of British loyalty and Orange predilections. The only result of the comparative handful America from her great distance would be able to throw upon Ireland would be a most dangerous encouragement to the disaffected, and something more than encouragement—a fatal necessity to show themselves. Thousands of poor fellows who now only talk of repeal would find themselves obliged to declare themselves enemies of this country. They could not possibly receive such a backing from America as to give them even a day's security in any part of the island, and they would shortly find themselves compelled to sue for peace in a manner most repulsive to their feelings of self-respect, or submit to annihilation. As for America, if she had succeeded in diverting some twenty or thirty thousand British soldiers from more critical points, and giving us some extra trouble and expense, she would not shed many tears over the fate of the Irish dupes.

THE NAVAL FETES.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Sept. 2.

The French fleet sails to-day, and there is an end of the festivities, which we all hope will bear fruit in a closer alliance for the maintenance of peace. That is their tendency no doubt; but it would be absurd to ground any serious expectation upon them. For twelve years, at least, both countries have shown a disposition to cultivate a cordial friendship, and on more than one occasion the consummation of an alliance irresistibly strong, touchingly tender, and altogether irrevocable, has been proclaimed triumphantly. But we have also seen the alliance flag more than once during that period—sometimes till it almost withered away. Of course there is no harm in such demonstrations of regard as have been made at Cherbourg and Portsmouth lately. The Emperor may mean this renewed proclamation of the *entente cordiale* as a hint to Mr. SEWARD, or as an appropriate introduction to interference in the disposal of the Duchies; but we doubt whether Lord PALMERSTON troubles himself at all about that view of the fête, just as we feel sure that it need not concern him. We are pledged to nothing but what is obviously a desirable thing, namely, to keep on good terms with our neighbors as long and as cordially as we can. If we have now another chance of forming an alliance which shall keep the world at peace and our own expenses down, at the same time keeping bullies and tyrants in order everywhere, a more blessed opportunity cannot be imagined. Meanwhile, these fêtes and junketings are for us (whatever they may be for the Emperor) nothing but an expression of our hearty good-will in that way. He who imagines more in them will almost certainly find himself deceived; while to hope for any remarkable results over any appreciable time will surely end in disappointment.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

It will be seen by the following semi-official statement which appears in the London journals, that the Atlantic Telegraph Company have definitely determined to lay a new cable next Summer, hoping to create new capital to carry the project to a successful termination, and that a new contract has been made with the Telegraph Construction Company:

"The respective Boards of the Atlantic Telegraph Company and the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, after the most careful investigation into the deliberation upon all the circumstances attending upon the recent expedition, and upon the accident which has postponed the success of the undertaking for the present season, have come to the unanimous resolution to prosecute the undertaking with increased vigor in the summer of next year, if supported to a very moderate extent by the existing shareholders and the public. The Atlantic Telegraph Company has accordingly entered into a contract with the Telegraph Construction Company, whereby the latter company will again send out the *Great Eastern* during the summer of 1866, having on board sufficient cable both for the completion of the existing cable, and for the establishment of a second cable of the same perfect construction between Ireland and Newfoundland.

The first operation will be to lay this latter cable; having done which, the *Great Eastern* will return to the end of the broken cable and commence operations for recovery. As to the success of these operations, Capt. ANDERSON, Mr. CANNING, and all the leaders of the late expedition, have met the most hopeful confidence, and all concerned now believe in the establishment of two working cables during 1866.

To effect this desirable consummation, the shareholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company are required to subscribe a sum of £250,000. The liberality and effective financial arrangements of the Telegraph Construction Company, who are deeply interested in the success of the undertaking, have enabled the directors of the Atlantic Company to effect this advantageous arrangement, although the total cost of the new cable, of its submersion, and of the repairs to the existing cable will be £500,000. The profit upon the new cable, if successful, but not otherwise, is to be £100,000, and if the existing cable be restored the Telegraph Construction Company will also receive the profit provided for them under the old contract—namely, £137,140 in old ungarranteed shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company have summoned a meeting of their shareholders for Thursday, the 14th of September, for the purpose of creating the necessary capital, to which they propose to attach a preferential dividend of twelve per cent, to enable them to carry out the foregoing arrangements, and they entertain no doubt that the small sum required to be subscribed for will be readily taken up by the shareholders, seeing that for this additional outlay they will obtain the fulfillment of their most sanguine expectations, even though one cable only should be permanently established."

THE AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN COMPACT.

THE TEXT OF THE CONVENTION.

BERLIN, Friday, Aug. 25.

The following is the exact text of the convention concluded at Gastein by Herr VON BISMARCK and Count BLOME, and signed at Salzburg by the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia:

"Their Majesties the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria have become convinced that the co-dominion hitherto existing in the counties ceded by Denmark through the treaty of peace of Oct. 30, 1864, leads to inconveniences which endanger at the same time the good understanding between their governments, and also the interests of the duchies. Their Majesties have, therefore, come to the determination no longer to exercise in common the rights accruing to them from Article III. of the above-mentioned treaty, but to divide geographically the exercise of the same until further agreement.

With this object:

His Majesty, the King of Prussia, has appointed his Excellency, the President of the Minister of State and Minister for Foreign Affairs, OTTO VON BISMARCK-SCHONHAUSEN, Knight of the Order of the Black Eagle, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, &c., and His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, has appointed his acting Chamberlain, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Royal Bavarian Court, GUSTAVUS, Count of Blome, Honorary Knight of the Order of St. John, &c., to be their Plenipotentiaries, who, after exchange of powers, found to be in correct form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. The exercise of the rights jointly acquired by the high contracting parties through the Vienna Treaty of Peace on the 30th of October, 1864, will, without prejudice to the continuance of these rights of both Powers to the whole of both Duchies, be transferred, as regards the Duchy of Schleswig, to His Majesty, the King of Prussia, and as regards the Duchy of Holstein, to His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria.

ART. 2. The high contracting Powers will propose in the Federal Diet the establishment of a German fleet, and to appoint for that purpose the harbor of Kiel as a Federal harbor. Until the execution of the Diet's resolutions referring thereto, the war vessels of both Powers will use this port, and the command and police of the same will be exercised by Prussia. Prussia is authorized not only to construct the necessary fortifications, for the defence of the entrance opposite Friedrichsort, but also to erect marine establishments corresponding with the object of the military port upon the Holstein shore of the bay. These fortifications and establishments are also placed under Prussian command, and the requisite Prussian naval troops and men for their garrison and guard may be quartered in Kiel and the neighborhood.

ART. 3. The high contracting parties will propose at Frankfort to raise Rendsburg into a German federal fortress.

Until the settlement by the Diet of the garrison relations of this fortress, its garrison will consist of Prussian and Austrian troops, with the command alternating annually upon the 1st of July.

ART. 4. During the continuance of the division agreed upon by article 1 of the present convention, the Prussian Government will retain two military roads through Holstein, one from Lubeck to Kiel, the other from Hamburg to Rendsburg.

The more detailed regulations respecting the halting places for the troops, and also respecting their transports and maintenance, will be settled as early as possible by a special convention. Until this takes place, the existing regulations for Prussian halting-places upon the roads through Hanover will be in force.

ART. 5. The Prussian Government retains control over a telegraph line for communication with Kiel and Rendsburg, and the right to send Prussian post-vans with Prussian officials over both routes through the Duchy of Holstein.

Inasmuch as the construction of a direct railway from Lubeck, through Kiel, to the Schleswig frontier, is not yet assured, the concession for that object for the Holstein territory will be given at the request of Prussia upon the usual terms, without Prussia making any claim to rights of sovereignty with respect to the line.

ART. 6. The high contracting parties are both agreed that the Duchies shall join the Zollverein. Until this takes place, or until any further understanding, the system hitherto in vogue, and including both Duchies, shall remain in force with equal partition of the revenues. In case it should appear advisable to the Prussian Government, pending the division agreed upon in Art. 1 of this present treaty, to open negotiations with respect to the succession of the Duchies to the Zollverein, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria is ready to empower a representative of the Duchy of Holstein to take part in such negotiations.

ART. 7. Prussia is authorized to carry through Holstein territory the German Ocean and Baltic canal, to be constructed according to the results of the technical examinations directed by the King's government. So far as this may be the case, Prussia shall have the right of determining the direction and dimensions of the canal; of acquiring the plots of ground requisite for its site by way of preëmption, in exchange for their value; of directing the construction; of exercising supervision over the canal and its being kept in repair, and of giving assent to all orders and regulations affecting the same. No other transit dues or tolls upon ships and cargo shall be levied throughout the whole extent of the canal, than the navigations duty to be imposed by Prussia equally upon the ships of all nations for the use of the passage.

ART. 8. No alteration is made by this present convention in the arrangements of the Vienna Peace Treaty of Oct. 30, 1864, with regard to the financial obligations to be undertaken by the Duchies as well toward Denmark as toward Austria and Prussia, save that the Duchy of Lauenberg shall be released from all duty of contribution to the expenses of the war. The division of these obligations between the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig shall be based upon a standard of population.

ART. 9. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria makes over the rights acquired by the above-cited Vienna peace treaty to the Duchy of Lauenburg to His Majesty the King of Prussia; in exchange for which the Prussian Government binds itself to pay the Austrian Government the sum of 2,500,000 Danish dollars, payable at Berlin, in Prussian silver coin, four weeks after the confirmation of this present convention by their Majesties the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria.

ART. 10. The executors of the above agreed division of the codominion shall commence as early as possible after the approval of this convention by their Majesties the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria, and be completed at latest by the 15th of September.

The command-in-chief, hitherto existing in common, shall, after the completed evacuation of Holstein by the Prussian and of Schleswig by the Austrian troops, be dissolved, and at latest by the 15th September.

ART. 11. This present convention shall be approved by their Majesties the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria, by the exchange of written declarations at their next meeting.

In token whereof the two above-named Plenipotentiaries have appended their signatures and arms this day to duplicate copies of this convention.

Done at Gastein this 14th of August, 1865.

(Signed) VON BISMARCK.
BLOME."

GREAT INDIGNATION IN FRANCE.

The following is the note in the *Moniteur* of Sept. 1, regarding the Gastein Convention:

"The convention signed by the great German Powers has just been published. It is not our intention to discuss its different clauses, but it is impossible for us not to point out the unfavorable reception it has met with even in Germany. The principle of the union of the Duchies is one which has hitherto been most constantly proclaimed by the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin; but the Gastein stipulations proceed from a contrary order of ideas. They, moreover, imply no participation of the Duchies in the settlement of their own destinies, and take no account of the nationality of the inhabitants of Northern Schleswig. The two courts, it is true, represent this arrangement to be provisional. They have only geographically separated the use of their rights of sovereignty until a fresh understanding has been arrived at. It is, therefore, necessary to wait before passing a definite judgment upon their policy in the question of the Duchies."

ROME.

A letter from Rome to the *Gazette de France* contains the following:

"The purveyors for the French Army have received instructions to make no further contracts for provisions. The Pope's health is excellent. The revolutionary propagandists are organizing themselves in all the villages on the frontier; Garibaldian clubs are springing up on all sides. Everything is being prepared with a view to signing the *De Profundis* of the Papacy the moment the French troops take their departure. A new journal, called *Il Monitore del Sabino*, has appeared at Rieti. It is evidently under direct inspiration from Florence, and there is reason to believe that it will be the centre of the revolutionary propagandism which threatens Rome. At Chieti the nuns have been expelled from their convent, and their poor dress, rude furniture, and boarded beds have been exposed for public sale. The sanitary condition of Rome is excellent, owing to the rigorous observance of quarantine precautions at Civita Vecchia. A consistory will be held on the 15th of September. The Pope's allocution is impatiently expected. It is said that no new cardinal will be made."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—A grimly ludicrous incident of the cholera epidemic at Constantinople, now happily diminishing, is furnished by the *Levant Herald*: "One of the dead-carts was proceeding with its ghastly load to the cemetery at Chichli, when at a short distance beyond Pancaldi, the driver and his assistant perceived a Croat lying, as it seemed, dead by the roadside. They stopped the cart, and, after a very hasty look at the body, thought the right thing was to give it burial, and so bundled it into the cart and proceeded on their way. On arriving at the cemetery the contents of the vehicle were, as usual, shot into the waiting pit. The shaking en route and this rough awakener roused the Croat from what proved to be only a drunken trance, and before the hasty filling in of the pit had proceeded beyond a few shovelsful, he scrambled to his feet. The surprise of the cartmen and grave-diggers may be imagined; but, whether from pure diablerie or some more vivacious impulse, the story goes that they insisted on burying him, dead or alive. The sobered savage, however, finally managed to climb out of the trench, and, vigorously stoned by his would-be inhumers, fled across the country toward Maslak as fast as fear and a perfectly healthy pair of legs could carry him."

—The Tower of Babel, on which late accounts announce that a cross was recently placed by a missionary, consists now of only two of the eight stories formerly erected. The remains are, however, visible from a very great distance. Each side of the quadrangular basis measures 200 yards in length, and the bricks of which it is composed are of the purest white clay, with a very slight brownish tint, which in the sun assumes a wonderfully rich hue, scarcely to be imitated by the painter. The bricks, before being baked, were covered with characters, traced most surely with the hand in a clear and regular style. The bitumen which served for cement was derived from a fountain which still exists near the tower, and which flows with such abundance that it soon forms a stream, and would invade the neighboring river did not the natives from time to time set fire to the stream of bitumen, and then wait quietly until the flames should cease for want of aliment.—*Galignani.*

—The murder of Prince ALFRED's cook at Bonn will certainly get young Count EULENBURG into serious trouble. The murdered man happens to have been a French subject, and, from his connection with the service of our royal family, almost an English one also. The representatives of both England and France have, therefore, interfered to demand that the offender shall be punished, and it is said that Queen VICTORIA herself has taken up the matter. If the poor cook had happened to have been a German, which no doubt his assailant supposed him to be, no redress could have been obtained, for with the exception of Oldenburg, where the nobility are allowed the exercise of the stick as well as of the sword, there is no country in Europe where their privileges have survived so entire as in Prussia; though the indiscriminate use which some of the younger members of the higher order make of them threatens to end in their curtailment.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

—A demonstration took place on a recent Sunday afternoon, at the Crystal Palace, in favor of what is termed a "Free Sunday." Gratuitous tickets were issued to great numbers of the members of London Trade Societies, and the children of those who got them were admitted without tickets. The consequence of course was that some 10,000 or 12,000 persons, young and old, visited the palace and gardens. The visitors were lectured by Dr. PERFITT on the Antiquities of Egypt, and by Mr. BAXTER LANGLEY and others on the advantages that would accrue to the working-classes by being able to go to public exhibitions on Sundays. Another similar demonstration will come off next Sunday.

—A fraud on a gigantic scale, put into execution by an Italian named COSCIA, and which appears to have partially succeeded, has been discovered at Barcelona. This man had sold throughout Catalonia, a number of titles of a fictitious loan raised by the City of Milan. He also appeared to have intended to extend his operations to the whole of Spain, as the police, in searching COSCIA's lodgings, found bonds representing a capital of 18,000,000 francs, to be reimbursed at 26,000,000 francs. A considerable number of persons are sufferers by this fraud, and among them many people of distinction.

—There are two French literary announcements of interest. The Emperor's second volume is in the press; but as, like BALZAC, he makes many corrections as the proofs pass through his hands, it will not be ready before January next. The Comte DE MONTALEMBERT will publish the first two volumes of his new work, *Les Moines d'Occident*, in the course of October.

—The Reunion Lyrique of Brussels is making preparations for a grand musical festival, which is to take place on the 26th September, during the *fêtes* in that city. A large saloon is to be temporarily erected for the purpose in the Place du Trône. The choir is to consist of 600 persons, and the orchestra of 150 selected artistes, and the solos are to be sung by Mdlle. ARTOT, M. WARNOTS, and other famous Belgian singers. Among the pieces to be performed are the first part of MENDELSSOHN's oratorio "Paul," the third and fourth parts of HAYDN's "Seasons," and GEVAERT's cantata, "Artavelde."

—The reigning Prince MICHAEL of Servia and his wife the Princess JULIA have separated by mutual accord. The Prince has had no children by his wife. The Princess JULIA, formerly Countess HUNYADY, will take up her residence at Vienna, where the arrangements concluded with Prince MICHAEL before the separation will enable her to maintain a large establishment. The Princess JULIA is aged 28.

—The *Charentais* announces that experiments in submarine navigation have just been made at the mouth of the Charante, with a vessel called the *Plongeur*, built by MM. BOURGEOIS & BRUN. The boat moves under water by means of compressed air, and leaves no trace of its passage. The experiments are said to have been completely successful.

—A curious protest against capital punishment has just been offered at Palermo. At a recent execution, the space in front of the scaffold was almost deserted. Men who ordinarily have passed that way went by another and circuitous route, and the few persons who happened to be present turned away their heads as the guillotine fell.

—The town of Fondo, in the Tyrol, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. One hundred and fifty houses have been burned, and three hundred families are without shelter. The town-hall, the church and a few houses situated on an elevation escaped the flames. The poor peasants have lost nearly all the forage for their cattle.

—The Belgian papers publish accounts of a fearful hurricane which passed over the district of Leige on the 23d. The largest trees were blown down, and the damage done is very great. The hurricane came from the southwest towards the northeast. In one enclosure alone seventy-three large trees were blown down.

—The Emperor NAPOLEON has given three gold medals to be awarded at the exhibition of useful insects and their productions, and destructive insects and their devastations, now held at the Palace of Industry. Those prizes will be awarded to the three classes—sericulture, apiculture and noxious insects.

—The Rev. R. H. KILLICK, English chaplain at Zermatt, contradicts the statement that the body of Lord F. DOUGLAS had been found. Mr. KILLICK says in his note, which is dated the 21st ultimo, "Up to the present moment no trace of Lord F. DOUGLAS' resting-place has been met with."

—A deputation of 600 natives of Northern Slesvig were expected at Copenhagen on 2d September, and preparations were being made to receive them in a brilliant manner. The object of their coming is to protest the loyalty of the inhabitants toward Denmark.

—Tremendous storms of rain and hail are reported to have occurred at Limoges and Angouleme on the 25th. A waterspout also committed great ravages at Soissons, tearing up a large number of fine trees in the forest, and carrying off the roofs of cottages.

—The Papal army, which now consists of about 7,000 men, is to be increased to 10,000. Foreigners will only be admited into the battalions of Zouaves gendarmes, the second squadron of cavalry, and the regiment of artillery. The engagements are to be for four years.

—Mr. MOENS, the English tourist, who was unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of a band of Neapolitan brigands, some time ago, has at length been set at liberty, his captors receiving as ransom the large sum of 30,000 ducats, or about £5,000 sterling.

—It is stated that in Oude large tracts of combustible mud exist, which, when dried, blazes freely. It has been tried at Cawnpore by Mr. TAYLOR, the locomotive foreman, and was found to give very nearly as much steam as wood.

—The medical adviser of Father IGNATIUS writes to state that his patient will be unable to undertake work for some time to come, and has, in obedience to medical advice, discontinued services in the chapel and other mission work.

—The construction of the fortress of Konigsberg, says the *Rhenish Gazette*, which was commenced twenty-two years ago, with a view to the defence of Prussia on her eastern side, is approaching its termination, the works being pushed on with great rapidity.

—The *Epoca*, of Madrid, in contradicting a rumor that the heir of Italy was to marry the Princess ISABELLA of Spain, insinuates that her hand is intended for the King of Bavaria, whose youngest uncle married a sister of the King.

—Viscount PALMERSTON is in excellent health at Brockett Hall, Herts. The noble Viscount and Viscountess have a select family circle staying with them, including Viscount and Viscountess SUDLEY and the Right Hon. W. F. COWPER and Mrs. COWPER.

—The Emperor of the French, it is stated, has ordered an extra month's pay to all the officers and military employes who took an active part in the expeditions in the south of Algeria in the years 1864 and 1865.

—"Letters from Rome," says the *Italie*, "mention that not a subject of the Pontifical Government has offered himself to be enrolled in the new Papal corps."

—Seven thousand inhabitants of Geneva have petitioned the government to send all the families in the town that have no residence, or live in unhealthy houses, to the convents.

—Egypt has this year been obliged to have recourse to Odessa for large supplies of wheat. The export trade from Odessa to Alexandria has accordingly been unusually animated.

—It is stated that a few unpublished pages of the *Republic* of CICERO have been found in the library of the old Convent of Fucino; as also fragments of the lost books of *Livy's History*.

—A writer in the *Queensland Guardian* says that the cinchona plant is indigenous in that colony. It grows plentifully at Gayndiah, and very abundantly in the Burnett district.

—The report of a submarine telegraph between Sweden and Finland is confirmed. The wire will be laid between Grislehamm and Neystadt, and will cross the Aland Islands.

—Some thief having recently stolen the consecrated wafer from a church at Ferentello, the Bishop of Spoletto ordered three days' prayer in reparation of the offence.

—A distressing accident occurred on the Swiss Alps on the 23d. A Herr HOPFNER, from Dresden, attempted the ascent of the Ditlis, at Engelberg, with a guide, when both perished.

—VICTOR HUGO has gone with his two sons on a tour in the Rhine district. A new collection of poems, entitled "Chansons des Rues et des Bois," is to be published by him at Brussels in October.

—A great fire has broken out in the cork forest, near Philippeville, in Algeria. The fire was discovered in twenty places at once. The damage is immense.

—It has been decided to erect a monument in Coventry to the memory of the late Sir JOSEPH PAXTON, who for ten years represented that city in Parliament.

—One of the St. Petersburg papers announces the death of a venerable hermit, who had lived for half a century in a desert spot in the district of Tikhvine.

—A cosmopolitan commercial paper has been established at Naples. It is published in the Italian, French, Spanish, English and German languages.

—A marriage is said to have been arranged between the young King of Bavaria and the Infanta ISABELLA, of Spain.

—Reports from Ostend speak of the greatly improved state of the health of the King of the Belgians.

—There is to be a gathering of the ESTERHAZY family in Vienna, to consider the embarrassed affairs of Prince PAUL ESTERHAZY.

—A fine marble statue of the Emperor TRAJAN has been discovered on an estate at Civita Larinio, by some workmen, while digging in a field.

—A synagogue is about to be opened in St. Petersburg. GUSBURG, the Jewish banker, has given 70,000 roubles toward this object.

—Gas is to be introduced in all the towns in the "Riviera" of Switzerland, such as Clarens, Montreaux and Verney, by a gas company at Vevay.

—The Grand Council of Bâle-Campagne has just passed a resolution, by a majority of 27 to 19, excluding all Jews from the Canton.

—In the village of Acireale, near Catania, sixty-four houses were destroyed, on the 20th ult., by an earthquake.

—ABD-EL-KADER left Paris on the 26th for Amboise.

—Prince NAPOLEON will, it is said, shortly pay the Emperor a visit at Fontainebleau.

PRIVATE SHIPYARDS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Private Enterprise Superior to Public Effort.

Where the Iron-Clads of Europe are Made.

The Extent of British Mechanical Resources.

The Millwall and Thames Companies—The Elwick Works and Whitworth's Establishment.

IMMENSE ARMOR-PLATE ROLLING MILLS.

In giving, some time since, an account of the dockyards of Great Britain and comparing them with our own, we alluded to the private ship and machinery building establishments of England as superior to any in the world. We now propose to describe a few of the more complete of these works, and to glance at the amount of perfected workmanship they can produce yearly, and shall confine ourselves to the *iron* ship building works, as almost none but iron ships are now built for the British navy, and but few wooden vessels of large size for the merchant marine. The private iron ship building works of England are of three classes. 1. Those that manufacture within one inclosure every part of a ship, including armor plates for iron-clads. 2. Those that manufacture steam machinery for ships. 3. Those that confine themselves to rolling armor plates and every kind of rolled work.

PRIVATE IRON SHIP-YARDS.

There are in England two immense private establishments for the construction of iron ships, each as extensive as a government dockyard, and each containing appliances more modern and elaborate than any to be found in the public yards. The chief of these is the Mill Wall Works, formerly owned and carried on by Scott Russell, Esq., builder of the *Great Eastern*. The works cover 27 acres and have a water front of 1,900 feet. There are 4,500 men employed in the yard, and the business is conducted on a capital of $2,500,000. The yard is divided in two parts by the public street, the one on the river bank of course containing the vessels under construction, and the other having the machine-shops, foundries, &c. The works are not all modern nor are they advantageously arranged. They have grown from small beginnings and present much the same appearance as an old house which has had additions made generation after generation in the distinctive style of each. The forge contains six heavy steam hammers; here are made all the heavy forgings for the steam machinery, &c., of the vessels under construction. The smithery contains 97 fires and several small steam hammers. Rolled work of every description, from sheet-iron to armor plates, can be made in the yard.

The Thames Company, whose works are situated near the Mill Wall Company's, rank next, and indeed are second only in not being prepared to roll armor plates. The first great British iron-clad, the *Warrior*, was built here, and her plates, 4½ inches thick, were forged under the hammer. Rolled plates are found to be superior, and though this company still build many large size iron-clads, they procure the armor from other companies. The distinctive peculiarity of the Mill Wall and Thames Companies, over all others in Great Britain, and, indeed, in the whole world, is that they take rough iron scraps, chiefly with some puddled iron, in at the gate, and in a few months sail it out of their yard in the form of magnificent and well-appointed ships, ocean steamers and iron-clads. With the single exception of armor-plate rolling mentioned in connection with the Thames Company, every process connected with iron ship building is performed within the walls of their yards. Seven or eight heavy ships under construction, with the manufacture of every part belonging to them progressing simmultaneously, is not an unusual sight in *each* of these yards.

OTHER YARDS.

Next in order comes the establishment at Birkenhead, owned by the Laird Brothers, where the *Alabama* and other rebel vessels were built under the protection of the British Government. The works cover about 19 acres, and are remarkable for containing two large permanent stone dry docks, for the construction of vessels, which are not often found in private establishments. These are 410 feet long, 85 feet wide, and of depth enough to take in the largest vessels afloat. From one of them the iron-clad frigate *Agincourt*, 380 feet long and 6,621 tons measurement, has lately been floated. It is the theory of this company that large vessels should be built in dry docks, as it saves much labor, and, besides, avoids the serious straining which they suffer in launching. Another feature of these works is an enormous pair of rolls 18 feet in length by 28 inches diameter. Eight feet rolls are counted large in most iron mills. There is also a large planing machine where a slab of iron 33 feet long can be finished. The Lairds are accustomed to have five or six vessels in hand at once.

Messrs. Napier & Sons have an establishment on the Clyde, where they are now building three iron-clads for the Turkish Government. Their works are large, but like most of the English works, are the result of numerous accretions, and therefore ill planned.

Messrs. John Rogerson & Co, have a ship-yard at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and rolling mills at Consett, 13 miles distant. These mills are the most extensive in England, turning out bar and plate iron. In the ship-yard eleven vessels have been seen under construction at once. At the

STEEL SHIPBUILDING YARD

of Messrs. Jones, Quiggin & Co., at Liverpool, ships built entirely of steel are constructed. Frames, plates, masts, yards, standing rigging, all being made of cast or rolled steel, or steel wire. This firm was the first to adopt steel in place of iron for ships, and there success may be seen from the fact that five steel paddle-wheel steamers may frequently be seen on their stocks at once. They also build vessels of iron or iron and wood. The machinery and tools are identical with those employed in iron shipbuilding. The advantage of steel is that it is far more ductile, homogeneous and tough than iron, and steel vessels are, therefore, far stronger and safer than those built of iron; or being built of equal strength are lighter, and therefore cheaper to run.

We have not, in these few notices, given even a full list of the iron ship-yards of Great Britain, but have merely glanced hurriedly at a few, from which an idea of the magnitude and perfection of England's shipbuilding facilities may be gained. The yards on the Thames River turned out in 1864 117,000 tons of iron vessels. Those on the Clyde are 33 in number, and launched in 1863 170 iron vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 120,700 tons. The production of other localities is as follows: Mersey, 8,000 tons; Tyne, 51,236; Weir, 25,000 tons; Tees, 15,000 tons; which with these vessels built at Belfast and Bristol, and other places, made an aggregate of 500,000 tons of iron vessels built in Great Britain in 1864.

Having glanced at the iron ship-yards of the kingdom we will now examine the second division of our subject.

THE STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORIES.

Chief of these is the great establishment of John Penn & Sons, who stand at the head of their trade, as do the Mill Wall Company at the head of the iron shipbuilding. The works were begun by Mr. John Penn in the early part of this century, and in 1830 the manufacture of steam engines was commenced. The establishment was without especial reputation till 1840, when the use of the screw propeller was decided upon by the Admiralty for the British navy. Engine-makers were invited to send designs for a direct-acting engine, and Messrs. Penn & Son furnished the design of the engine now known as the "trunk engine," in which all parts were below the water line, and capable of running at the high rate of speed required for propeller engines. It was approved, and a contract given for two engines for the *Arrogant* and *Encounter*. The next vessel thus furnished was the *Agamemnon*, famous for being one of the cable ships in the first attempt to lay a telegraph across the Atlantic. These engines have now been supplied to no less than one hundred and thirty vessels in the Royal navy, including seven of the largest British iron-clads. The navies of Italy and Spain are almost exclusively furnished with this class of engine. The design of Messrs. Penn & Son is said to be inferior in some points, but they have so often duplicated it, and have taken such pains with the workmanship, altering the troublesome parts when possible, that its defects have been partially remedied. The works of the company are foundries and smithery at Greenwich, and a boiler manufactory at Deptford. The foundry is very old, and its appointments are antiquated. But such is the value of good superintendence and determined energy, that a competent witness testifies to the large castings made here, as possessing soundness, smoothness, and perfectness, superior to any that ever came under his notice. The machine-shops are well appointed with modern conveniences, and the boiler-shop is acknowledged to be the most perfect of its kind in Great Britain, which, of course, means the world. Among its peculiarities are machines for planing the edges of boiler-plates previous to riveting, which is an exception to the rule in boiler making. Other manufacturers of steam machinery of the largest class are: Messrs. Maudslay & Son, Messrs. Humphrey & Tennant, and Messsrs. G. Rennie & Son. The description we have given of Messrs. Penn & Son's establishment, will suffice for all, as our design is principally to convey an idea of the magnitude of the British works for building and maintaining a navy. This brings us to the third division of our subject.

ARMOR-PLATES.

for the British Navy are produced at the works of the Mill Wall, Thames, Cyclops, Mersey, Park Head, and Park Gate Companies, all of whom compete for the government contracts. We have already alluded to two of these, and to illustrate this important branch of the subject, will describe the works of J. Brown & Co., the largest manufacturers of armor-plates in the kingdom; and first we will look at the process of manufacturing the massive slabs of iron which cover the sides of British iron-clads. The first plates ever made in England to protect a ship's sides from an enemy's shot were made during the Crimean War, by the Park Gate Company, at their works near Rotterham. They were four inches thick, but of small dimensions to those now in common use. The first sea-going iron-clad built, was the *Warrior*, armed with hammered plates, 4½ inches thick. Hammered plates were soon discarded in favor of rolled; and, as the result of experience, the following process of manufacture has been decided upon:

Bars of about twelve inches wide and one inch thick are first rolled; five of these are then piled on each other, and rolled into a rough slab; two of these slabs are rolled into a plate; four of these plates are rolled into another plate; and finally four of these plates are piled and rolled into a finished plate. The last plate thus contains 160 of the first plates. The iron is heated to a white heat for each rolling, the object of so many successive workings being to produce perfect homogenity in the mass. In very thick plates the piling is carried still further. In ordinary five or six inch plates, the thickness of one of the original inch plates is one thirty-second of an inch or one twenty-seventh of an inch in the finished plate.

THE PROCESS OF ROLLING,

is well worth seeing. The plates are heated in a reverberatory furnace, so called because the slabs of metal are placed in a chamber filled with flame, but in which they are not in contact with the coals. Twenty minutes, half an hour, or an hour, according to the size of the plates, suffices to raise them to a white heat. On looking through a little aperture in the furnace, as soon as the eye is accustomed to the intense glow of the iron and flame, the mass of metal may be seen, wearing a soft, waxy appearance, and looking too purely white to give a sense of heat. Drops of scoria or impurities may be seen running in vivid streams down the surface, and falling on the floor of the oven, which being inclined, they run off into the "throat" of the furnace, and are removed. Workmen draw the mass with heavy hooks, on to an iron carriage, and it is wheeled to the rollers and its end presented to them. The swiftly-revolving cylinders seize the glowing mass, and with a tremendous hug, pull it between them. Troughs of water are hung over the rolllers, and streams of liquid pour down on them. Clouds of steam rise as fire meets water, and make the work and workmen appear more Vulcan-like than ever. The process is repeated until the plate is the required thickness. Its edges are then trimmed, according to pattern, in a planing-machine, and when it is placed in position on the side of the vessel, it fits its appointed place, as a glove fits the hand.

THE ROLLING MILLS

of England, capable of turning out armor-plates, are six in number, and have been mentioned above. The works of Messrs. J. Brown & Co. are the largest, and their size may be estimated by the following condensation of the statistics of their works: Area of the principal works, 18 acres; workmen employed, 3,024; quantity of coal consumed each week, 3,600 tons. There are 60 puddling furnaces (furnaces for manufacturing scraps of old iron into bars,) 42 steam-hammers, the drop of the largest being 8 feet, with a weight of 20 tons, and an anvil block weighing 161 tons; the second sized hammers are 12 tons, and from this they descend to the smallest size. There are four sets of armor-plate rolls, two preparatory and two finishing. The ordinary size of armor-plates is 15 feet long by 4 feet wide and 5 or 6 inches thick. But Messrs. Brown can roll larger plates than any other firm in the world. They lately made some for a Russian fortification 14 by 6 feet and 13½ inches thick, and others 7½ inches thick, 4 feet wide, and from 24 to 34 feet long.

The Mersey Steel and Iron Works, at Liverpool, are another very large firm. They work 11 steam hammers, from 15 tons down. They possess an immense planing-machine, having a traveling-table 40 feet long, and two lathes of similar colossal proportions, being adapted to take in shafts 65 feet long. The works are also furnished with a steam traveling-crane, with engine and boiler attached, which travels on rails laid down on the ground, picking up and transporting heavy work.

OTHER MACHINE AND TOOL MANUFACTORIES.

Besides these great establishments for the fabrication of ships and everything pertaining to them, the famous establishments of Sir William Armstrong, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and of Messrs. J. Whitworth & Co., at Manchester, are worthy of attention. The heads of these two establishments, Sir W. Armstrong and Mr. Whitworth, are well known to the world as men of high scientific attainment, and the works under their management present a perfection of plan, and an elaboration of mechanical appliances not to be found in any other similar manufactories in the world. The foundry in the Elswick Works (Sir W. Armstrong's) is regarded as the most perfect in in Europe. The cranes for lifting heavy work are operated solely by hydrostatic power, and a boy stationed at a lever controls their action perfectly. Another remarkable peculiarity is the large steam hammer weighing 10 tons, but which, by having the steam admitted over the piston, can give a blow of 65 tons, the heaviest of any in use in Europe, except, perhaps, at the great steel works of Herr Krupp, in Russia. Under this ponderous instrument the famous Armstrong guns are welded. Experiments were some time since made here with the object of heating iron by gas, which would prevent the deleterious action of sulphur, always contained in coal. The subject is an important one, but we don't know the result of the trials.

The establishment of Messrs. Whitworth is, par excellence, the tool factory of Europe. The machinery is of the best description, and contains many peculiar and very ingenious tools invented by Mr. Whitworth or his workmen. The guns of this celebrated mechanician now rival closely those of Sir William Armstrong, and a long series of trials has closed in almost a "dead heat."

CONCLUSION.

In giving this very flattering account of the mechanical establishments of another country, we mean no disparagement to the skillful and energetic workmen and masters of our own land. Under many discouragements and difficulties, laboring under a rate of wages twice as high as in England, and without that extensive government patronage enjoyed by their British compeers, they have still achieved so many mechanical triumphs and shown such thorough adaptability and skill that their reputation stands high abroad. The immense establishments we have described receive their chief impetus from the government. All but two of the iron-clad ships of the British navy, more numerous and costly than any in the world, have been built in these private yards. This gave the yard owners encouragement to build such costly appliances, and when iron-clads became a necessity to the world, every maritime State in Europe came to these works for their ships of war.

FROM THE COAL REGIONS.

How Much is a Mile?—The Greenwood Furnaces and Mines—The Forrest and Dean—The Montauk Company's Mine—Charcoal Burning—Traces of Glacierization, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The Highlands, Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1865.

I have had to date two letters from "The Highlands," for the simple reason that distinct localities in this mountain region have not yet been named, although two centuries have elapsed since it came into individual or corporate ownership. Passing by high mountains, crystal streams, glassy ponds, deep valleys, &c., I have again and again, in answer to my inquiries, been told that *they had no names!* In the cities the name of a fresh locality meets one every 200 feet; among the mountains, once in ten miles, perhaps! I once heard of a newly-arrived emigrant who dated his first epistle homeward from "America." He must have been born and brought up among mountains.

On the east side of the Ramapo Valley, and about ten miles from Sterling, in a straight line, are the Greenwood furnaces, owned by Messrs. Robert P. and Peter P. Parrott, whose names, as gun manufacturers, are in everybody's lips. These furnaces are two in number—one an anthracite, which made 4,800 tons of iron last year, running 28 weeks; the other is a charcoal-furnace, which made 1,750 tons in 50 weeks. The full capacity of the two is above 9,000 tons annually. The former of these works is now idle, but preparing to light up anew, as soon as the price of coal comes down. The latter is in full blast. The iron made is sent by railroad to Newburgh, and thence shipped to Cold Spring, where the West Point Foundry has been established. At the charcoal-furnace, some of the metal is made into a kind of malleable iron, without puddling, so that it can be directly used for such articles as stirrups, bits, hinges, buckles, and the like. For gun-metal, of course, there is no demand at present.

The whole property comprises 8,000 acres of land, with three mines in operation, namely, the O'Neill, the Bull, and the Surebridge. The product of these, last year, amounted to 20,000 tons. The most celebrated of them is the O'Neill mine, which has been worked above forty years, and yields a most excellent quality of ore. Sulphur is not present in any of them. The deepest has been sunk to about 75 feet, with no appearance of exhaustion. Number of miners employed about 75; whole number of employes nearly 200. A branch railroad connects the upper furnace with the Erie. The village, which is rather a homely affair, contains a neat Episcopal church, and one belonging to the Catholics just finishing. The Messrs. Parrott own all the dwellings, which are let out to the workmen at moderate rents.

My route thence lay nearly northward for nine miles to the Forest and Dean mine. I cannot lay claim to being the first who has observed that persons brought up in the back country *have no idea of distance and very little of time.* The best source of information in such a case is a map, the measured distance being multiplied by two, to make up for curvatures. In the course of a single mile I have found the road describing three quarters of a circle, independent of the smaller sinuosities. A little labor would overcome most of these horse-shoe bends; but as the cattle which first located these roads, insisted upon following the line of beauty, instead of straight lines, I suppose endless generations will be compelled to "tread in the steps of their illustrious predecessors." "How far is it to ——?" "About five miles, as near as I can guess." You go a mile further, and learn that it is *seven.* A third person (if you happen to meet a third) will tell you it is nine, and very probably it turns out to be eleven!

At any rate, by following a cork-screw path I at last found myself at the Forest & Dean mine, which is about five miles from the Hudson at Fort Montgomery. This mine crops out on the side of a moderate elevation, where it is fully 600 feet above the river. It is one of the most extensive beds of ore in these regions, ranking next to sterling in quantity, while equally good in quality. Near the surface the ore spreads out as an irregular deposit, but lower down it takes on the appearance of a regular vein, or rather two veins, separated by a "horser." At the depth of one hundred and thirty-five feet perpendicular, it is sixty feet across. The bed has been worked for about five hundred feet along the surface, but is known to extend much further. Two shafts have already been sunk.

A few months ago, this property, with a tract of land extending three-quarters of a mile along the vein, was sold by Mr. C. C. Alger, of New-York, to the Poughkeepsie Iron Company. The new owners are taking steps for the construction of a railroad to the works, with the necessary shutes, &c., at the landing. It is expected to be in operation before the close of 1866; and this, with other improvements, will enable the men to raise and ship 30,000 tons of ore annually. It will all be sent to the furnaces (four in number) at Poughkeepsie.

Little has been done at raising ore for some months, on account of improvements now in progress—a large over-shot water-wheel, &c. Last May 1,500 tons were taken out, and in August about 1,000. In a few weeks all will be ready for going vigorously to work. The company give free houses to their workmen; and let them purchase groceries, dry-goods, &c., wherever they please; a most commendable regulation. The number of miners now is 25, and of all other employes, about 20.

Mr. Thomas H. Oram is general superintendent of the works, and Mr. Wm. Quick, assistant. To these gentlemen I feel under obligations for information, as also to Mr. James Wicks, at Fort Montgomery, and Messrs. Parrott & Nelson, at Greenwood.

I have just learned that a mine near the Hibernia, in Morris County, New-Jersey, was overlooked in my explorations there. It belongs to the Montauk Iron Company, who either sell the ore or transport it to their works at Mott Haven, N. Y. The mine was opened last February, and now gives employment to about 20 men. It is worked by an adit from the hill-side. Vein said to be fully as thick as that of the old Hibernia, of which it is a continuation. Mr. B. B. Oram is general agent of the concern. Company own a tract of land nearly a mile in length.

As nearly as I can figure up, the aggregate product of the iron mines in the belt of country traversed was 320,000 tons of ore last year, giving 150,000 tons of pig-iron. The number of men now employed about the iron and zinc mines is probably 1,600, or one-fourth less than during the average of 1864. If we add the teamsters, boatmen, charcoal-burners, workers in forges, furnaces, &c., the aggregate number directly dependent on the iron interest will amount to at least 1,000 more.

Wood-choppers and charcoal-burners form a class by themselves—a genus differing from all other genera of human beings. They are born and brought up, they live and die, in the mountains, having as little taste for low country enjoyments as Swiss would have for Belgian scenery. The season for charcoal burning has just begun, and the fires form no uninteresting spectacle in the landscape, when from some high mountain-top a hundred pits are seen sending up their columns of blue smoke. The first thing, after cutting the wood, is to level a piece of ground so as to be above the reach of currents of water running down the hills. These *pits* are circular *elevations*, thirty or forty feet in diameter. The wood is cut into lengths of about three feet, and piled up endwise to a height of eight or ten feet. This mass is dome-shaped externally, a funnel being left through the centre. It is then covered with brush and earth a few inches deep, with several openings to admit the entrance of air and the escape of smoke, but not enough to let the lighted wood get into a blaze. After lighting, the smoldering process goes on for two weeks or so, during which period some person must be constantly on the ground to guard against the fire going out altogether, or getting the upper hand and destroying the wood. A tent or a wagon-top is brought to the spot, with a bundle of hay or straw inside, to serve for sleeping purposes. Two or more men take turns in thus keeping watch and ward, until the coal is made ready for market, after which the huge vehicles, like so many ricketty *Great Easterns* on wheels, come into requisition.

If the iron mines have not yet been exhausted, the like cannot be said of the charcoal fields. One may wander for miles together in some localities and scarcely find a single stick of timber sufficiently large for cutting. At the rate which has been going on since 1860, it will not take three years longer to scrape the woods off every acre in the Highlands between the Hudson and the Delaware, so that the making of charcoal there must come to a complete stop for twenty years or so, while the young woods are growing up. Along the North River, indeed, the mountains are in many places so bare that the sight of them is positively disagreeable, after one had been accustomed to them as draped in robes of living green.

Already I have spoken of the composition of those "everlasting hills," which are such in a double sense, the rocks belonging to the primitive classes—granite, gneiss, limestone, hornblende, mica, quartz, &c. Of course, along the bases of the mountains and over the adjacent valleys, boulders of the same materials, and of all sizes, from an egg to Trinity Church, are thickly strewn. But this drift is not confined to that section proper, as it extends on each side for many miles, covering the low lands as far as the sea, and even extending up the sides of the trap, and other later formations, for hundreds of feet above the tide. How came those boulders—gray, green, variegated, hard, numerous, often grooved, rounded and smoothed—to the spots where they now rest? Water alone, even cakes of floating ice, would not convey them hundreds of yards up the mountain slopes. Huge icebergs, floating down from the arctic regions, when these lowlands formed part of the ocean, might melt and form the numerous little hillocks of drift which are met with near the mountain passes; but they could scarcely spread the boulders so *evenly* over the surface of the country as they are generally found. The more reasonable explanation is that this part of the country was once sheathed with *glaciers*, as are now Greenland and the upper valleys of the Alps, so graphically described by Agassiz. During a much lower temperature hereabout than now exists, one can readily enough imagine these hills and valleys to have been the home of the glacier, from whose heights it moved forward with slow but irresistible strength to the lowlands, chiseling for itself a passage through the rocks, if one could not be found over them; carrying forward all obstructing objects, which were smoothed and polished on the way, as the rocky surfaces were also polished and grooved—depositing at the time of liquefaction the vast masses of clay, sand and stones, which excite the wonder of spectators whenever opened, as being the fragments of an earlier world. None of the valleys of this region but exhibits traces of such a tremendous agency; but in the Ramapo they are especially numerous, being met in some shape every few hundred yards. This conclusion is all the more forcible, inasmuch as the drift in the lowlands consists in part of trap and sand-stone, as if caught up by the way; whereas in the highlands it consists exclusively of the rocks proper to that region. Adieu! W. W.

CANADA.

Parliamentary Affairs—Personal Squabbles—An Emigration Bill.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Quebec, Saturday, Sept. 2, 1865.

In the House of Assembly on Thursday the committee to inquire into the election for St. Hyacinthe, presented a report to the effect that Mr. Raymond was duly elected. The report, however, wound up by calling the attention of the House to the fact that a member of the Upper House took a very active part in the said election, inviting publicly to drive electors to the polls, keeping a list of those who drove the voters to the polls and paying them; also keeping open two houses of entertainment during the days of voting; also charging a member of the Legislative Assembly with acting illegally and improperly at the same election. This report caused a debate on the part of the opposition, who were desirous to know what the government intended to do in the matter. The government, in the person of Mr. Macdonald, replied that when he had examined the paper he would inform them. The papers were then ordered to be printed.

This, however, didn't close the matter, for on the day of the report being presented, some "honorable" member sent a telegram to the following effect:

"To J. B. Bourgeois, Esq: Mr. Raymond has lost his seat—Hurrah!"

And signed the name of the member for Iberville—Mr. Alexandre Dufresne. Yesterday Mr. Dufresne brought the matter before the House, and it was the source of much amusement and debate. Mr. Dufresne got up and accused Mr. Denis, of Beauharnois, of having sent the telegram. Mr. Denis denied, but in such a manner as to leave a doubt in the minds of the House, and it was not until he was closely cornered that he denied having sent the message. Mr. Denis, however, when first accused, was indignant, and said that it was for the sake of political capital that Mr. Dufresne accused him. But how the political capital was to be gained he did not enlighten the House. Mr. Denis was followed by Maj. Bellerose, a gentleman who is always received with a smile from the House, if not a laugh. He undertook to exonerate Mr. Denis, but he evidently forgot the question at issue, for he commenced an attack on the policy of the Macdonald-Dorion Ministry, sometimes in French and then in English, amid the cheers and laughter of the House. But the Major couldn't stand this, and accordingly picked out Mr. McFarlane, on whose head he hurled his thunderbolts of abuse, to the great amusement of Mr. McFarlane. As a second act of this farce, Mr. Dufresne, whose name had been so criminally forged, moved for a select committee to inquire into the matter, with power to send for "persons, papers and records." Then there was a private discussion as to who should compose the committee, during which discussion disinterested members and spectators were amused at a little by-play between the chivalrous Major and Mr. McFarlane. The motion was then put to a vote, which, as if to prolong the farce, resulted in a tie, which brought forth many vile puns from different members. At last there were two discovered who hadn't voted; but the result was the same, and the Speaker was therefore necessitated to vote. He accordingly put his foot down on the committee, with great cheers.

In the evening, however, there was some work done. Mr. Cartier's bill respecting the civil code for Lower Canada passed its third reading. Mr. Galt then moved the Committee of Ways and Means, and a number of items in the estimates were passed. As is usual in moving the House in Committee of Ways and Means, the motion is followed by speeches from either the leading financier of the government, or he of the opposition. Last night Mr. Holton gave forth for an hour or so, by reviewing, in a very able manner, Mr. Galt's conduct as Finance Minister since he first took office in 1858, to which Mr. Galt replied in a style fully as able, if not more so, and turned the tables completely on Mr. Holton.

Mr. Macdonald's bill respecting the permission to aliens to transmit and take real estate by descent, passed a third reading in the Assembly on Thursday.

I have heard that Mr. McGee intends introducing a new immigration policy. I suppose, however, that it will not come into effect until after the consummation of Confederation.

Tourists who have been spending their Summer months at Cacouna, River du Loup, Tadousac, and other watering-places below Quebec, are rapidly returning. On Thursday, the steamer *Magnet* brought up no less than 300, while the trains are crowded every day.

To-day being a *dies non* in Parliament the members have, with the assistance of Mr. F. Jehin Prune, the violinist, organized a concert for the amusement of themselves and their friends.

Next week it is intended, I hear, to have some startling revelations respecting certain mines of lands known as the Wallace Mines, which, it is said, Hon. Mr. McDougall, when Commissioner of Crown Lands, illegally sold for half their value to political friends. Together with this Mr. Francis Jones intends asking for a committee to inquire into a survey made by himself of a township in Upper Canada, for which he was paid more than four times the regular price allowed to surveys.

Mr. Geo. Sherwood, formerly Receiver-General and Commissioner of Crown Lands, has been to-day gazetted as Judge for the County of Hastings.

The Session Drawing to a Close—The Reciprocity Treaty, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Quebec, Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1865.

Parliament is fast drawing to a close. On the 14th it is expected the prorogation will take place. During the present week the House has been busily engaged in discussing the ordinary estimates and the supplementary estimates for the current fiscal year. As a "clincher" to the removal of the public departments to Ottawa, there is a sum of $175,000 placed in the supplementary estimates to defray the expenses of removal. There is also a sum of $5,000 to fit up a residence for the Governor-General; also, $300,000 to complete the building.

If we can credit the rumors that are flying about here, the departments will leave at the end of this month or the beginning of next. Rumor also states, but I believe on good foundation, that the tenders for removing the governmental desks, books, papers, &c., will be advertised to-morrow or the day after.

On Monday last the subject of interest was a bill, originally brought in by Mr. Wood, representing the West Riding of Brant, but from the pressure brought to bear on him by his constituents, was obliged to hand it over to Mr. Rose. The bill was for the purpose of amalgamating the Grand Trunk Railway and the Buffalo and Lake Huron. A lengthy debate followed on the motion of Mr. Rose for the House to go into committee on the bill, and, at a very late hour at night, a motion to adjourn the debate was brought on and carried by a small majority, thus "choking off" the bill for some time at least. During the debate the system of railways was severely criticized, and the Grand Trunk, which is no favorite with the people of Canada, was rather severely dealt with.

The subject of confederation is again showing signs of life in the lower provinces. The present ministry of New-Brunswick, who were elected from their anti-confederation principles, sent a remonstrance to the Imperial Government asking that the scheme be not thrust upon them *nolens volens*, to which Mr. Cardwell, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, replies, "that the portion of the Executive Council who are at present in New-Brunswick *should have allowed the communication made to the colony by Her Majesty's Government to be generally known and considered before they returned so decided a reply*," which is tantamout to telling these gentlemen that they are not what they believe themselves to be—representatives of the people.

In addition to this, Sir R. G. Macdonnell, lately Governor of Nova Scotia, who has been relieved from the administration of affairs in that colony, owing to his anti-confederation principles, recently made a most significant speech at Truro, Nova Scotia, in which he said that he was not in favor of a confederation of the provinces, but he was of opinion that a legislative union would be far better. He nevertheless thinks it but right that the people of Nova Scotia should follow the advice of England, especially as the mother country promises to defend her North American colonies to the uttermost, which if confederation is neglected when desired by her, these colonies may whistle for defence.

Quebec was again visited by a fire. On Sunday last the drawbridge across the River St. Charles was destroyed, interrupting, to a great extent, communication with Charlesbourg, Beauport, Montmorenci Falls, &c. It has been repaired so far, I believe, that passengers may now cross.

On Monday I witnessed a very pretty race among the boats belonging to the timber-towers of Quebec. Some forty boats entered, and with the exception of the winner, the *Dreadnought*, who came in some two minutes ahead, the race was closely contested.

The bill, introduced by Mr. Carter, to abolish the death penalty in certain cases, was passed with very little opposition.

Mr. McDougall, during the debate on the estimates, mentioned that it was the intention of the government to abolish the Queen's printership, and substitute a national printing office, which will be an immense saving to the country, as the former Queen's Printer made an immense fortune from the profits of the establishment.

Mr. Gibbs to-day inquired, in the House, whether, in case the negotiations for the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty is not completed by the 14th of March authority has been given that the present treaty may be continued for any period beyond the above date, to which the following was replied. I also give a few remarks made by Mr. Gibbs on the subject:

"Hon. Mr. Galt said that with the notice given by the American Congress, for the abrogation of the treaty, there was no authority given to extend it. There would be no difficulty on the part of the British Government as to consenting to the renewal of the treaty, but no authority having been given by the terms of the notice to the American Government, it was impossible to say what they would do.

Mr. Gibbs said that the matter was of great importance, and he thought it was stated, at the Detroit convention, that authority would undoubtedly be given to the United States Government for the renewal of the treaty. The Hon. Finance Minister, having been at Washington lately, he (Mr. Gibbs) thought he might have obtained some information on the matter.

Hon. Mr. Galt said that authority would necessarily have to be given by the United States Congress for the purpose. It could not be done by the government's own act alone, and until Congress met it was quite impossible to answer the question, whether affirmatively or not."

The officers of Her Britanic Majesty's ship *Liffey*, intend giving what they call a "bonnet hop," to-morrow on board their vessel. N.

Closing Work of the Session—More Personal Squabbles.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Quebec, Monday, Sept. 11, 1865.

On Tuesday next Parliament will be prorogued, and, unless the Ministers change their mind after the session, it will be for the last time in Quebec. During the whole of this week the House has been busily engaged with passing the estimates, which have provoked much discussion at the hands of Mr. Holton, Mr. Galt and Mr. Brown. On Thursday last quite an exciting scene took place in the House, while the item for sectarian grants was under discussion. It must be known that during the Ministerial crisis of June, 1864, caused by a motion of Mr. Dorion's, overtures were made to Mr. Brown, who entertained them on condition that his hobby—constitutional changes—should be taken in hand. This was agreed to, and Mr. Brown consulted his party as to the expediency of his entering the Cabinet with men who had abused him and been abused by him. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald moved in the caucus that of the three seats offered to the Reform party, Mr. Brown should have one of them, and it was agreed to, much against Mr. Brown's inclination. During the debate on Thursday last, Mr. Sandfield Macdonald took occasion to find fault with his entering the government, whereupon Mr. Brown and a few of his friends turned on him and accused him of want of sincerity on his part, as he did it to ruin Mr. Brown and the Reform party, of which I have not the slightest doubt, as there never was much love between Mr. Brown and Sandfield Macdonald. John A. Macdonald took up the cudgels for Brown, and defended him with as much zeal as if he had always been his staunchest friend.

It was in my opinion a most unmerited attack on the part of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, who accused Mr. Brown of being anxious to enter the government and of making overtures to Mr. J. A. Macdonald. This was not true, and as for Mr. Brown's want of sincerity in entering the government for the object named—constitutional changes—no Canadian will believe otherwise; and any one who has heard or read any of his speeches since he has become President of the Council, can believe that he has any other object than confederation in his mind, for I do not believe that he has made a speech without alluding to it in some manner.

Last night (Friday) the militia estimates were introduced, and elicited much greater discussion than on the previous evening. The Minister of Militia (Mr. J. A. Macdonald) read a memorandum from the Adjutant-General, a gentleman recently appointed, in which he stated that he thought that a portion of the allowance granted to cadets when they had passed their first and second examinations at the military schools might be dispensed with, as he believed it would be the means of introducing a better class of cadets to the schools, as he was of opinion that many of the candidates for admission were only desirous of the $100 that they would receive when they had passed their final examination. This remark brought Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, who is always ready for a fight, to his feet, and denounced the Adjutant-General in a most bitter manner, and spoke of the insult to the "youth" (this is true, for I saw some myself not yet in their teens,) "of Lower Canada, who so nobly responded to the call, and entered the schools." This, no doubt, sounds well to one who knows nothing of these schools; but I have personal knowledge of several entering the school for the sake of the amount to be received. As for the style and social standing of some of these cadets, who, after their examination was passed, became entitled to commissions, it was but a week since, when in Point Levi, I saw a groom wearing the uniform of a military school. Mr. Macdonald (John A.) stated last night that the standing was anything but what they desired. He said that there had been one of the "youth who had so nobly responded to his country's call convicted of stealing in Montreal; there was another in Quebec, who stole his uniform, bolted, and has not yet returned."

Comparisons were also drawn between the various schools in the Province; that in Quebec was said to be more lenient than others. Whereupon Mr. Wallbridge, who entered the school after last session, denied that there was any leniency shown, and said that the Quebec school was as strict as any in the Province.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald told him that no doubt he was under that impression as he had been plucked in Quebec. He had, in order to make the instruction the same, organized a Camp of Instruction at Montreal for 1,200 passed cadets, who were to remain 20 days in camp. The object was to fit them practically for commands in the militia.

The estimates were after much talking passed, together with those items which had been left over. Then came the "slaughter of the innocents." The order paper was read over, and any bill that could not be passed before Tuesday, or was not of sufficient importance was knocked on the head and thrown into the waste paper basket.

The House sits to-day from 1 o'clock to 6 to finish up their work.

The Ministry have issued to-day an order fixing the indemnity to be allowed the government clerks for their removal expenses. To married clerks, two months' salary, $40 for wife, $40 for each child over twelve years, $20 for each child under twelve, $20 for each servant. Single men are to be allowed half a month's pay. This last is said to have been made small in order to induce them to commit matrimony. I will not vouch for its truth, however. N.

The Cable.

Union League Club, (Union-square,)
New-York, Aug. 28, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention having been called to a paragraph that appeared in the columns of the Times on the 20th inst., and copied by the *Evening Express*, in relation to the laying of the Atlantic Cable, you will pardon me for saying that the particulars as therein stated are not *exactly*, or rather do not wholly comprehend the plan of the "able navigator" you refer to; and as we all take so deep an interest in the great undertaking, which I trust will, at no very distant day, tie America and Europe so closely together that they may at any convenient moment shake hands, I beg to offer, through the medium of your valuable journal, the following suggestions to Mr. Cyrus W. Field, to whom so much honor is due for his indomitable pluck, energy and perseverance.

Procure a dozen metallic lifeboats, and house them over so that water cannot possibly get into them, and on both ends of each boat fasten a sheeve or roller, and over every roller attach a spring lever, which should work so as to press firmly on the sheeve, when no strain is expected on its opposite end, in which latter a hole should be made for the tow-rope or "painter" to be attached to.

Then let the first boat be at least a cable's length astern of the ship, and the second boat half that distance from the first, and the like distance be kept between all the other boats, which will probably bring the last boat to be a mile astern from the ship.

Now pass the cable from the stern of the ship *over* the rollers and *under* the levers of *each* boat, and from the last boat into the sea. The ship then going on ahead will, by the strain on the tow-ropes attached to the end of each lever, raise them, and so permit the cable to pay out freely, while the boats jumping about in a seaway will tighten their tow-ropes one moment and slacken them the next, which will keep the levers constantly at work, gently pressing and allowing the cable to pass easily over the rollers.

The last two or three boats may, by the weight of the cable, be pulled under the surface of old ocean, but as no water can enter them this will rather help to distribute the strain and ease the way of the cable in descending to its intended bed, which I submit with perfect confidence is clearly preferable to the present method of paying out, as the strain on the cable just laid was confined to that little spot or portion where it leaves the stern of the ship. And furthur, should it become necessary to stop, by reason of lost insulation, kinks, or any of "the thousand natural shocks *the cable* is heir to," or even cut from the ship, the levers would then at once close down tight on the rollers and securely hold and buoy it up till it could be laid hold of again; and similar means can be employed for under-running the cable when necessary.

Any practical seaman will readily understand the immense difficulties in the way of taking the cable over the bow of the ship, steering her exactly right, and governing her speed so as to prevent injury to or separation of the cable, as practiced heretofore; whereas, by the plan I have above suggested, that is to say, by passing the cable over the boats only and taking the boats in tow as described, the ship might go at a good speed until she arrived at the points where it may be decided necessary to test the cable.

I would further add, by the plan that I have herein endeavored to make plain to the understanding of landsmen as well as mariners, perfect security from harm would result to the cable, whether laid in Summer or Winter, in stormy or in the calmest weather, and therefore I would respectfully suggest to the company, of which Mr. Cyrus W. Field is so eminent a member, to consider the facts above stated, relative to which I should be prepared to give them any further explanation, and if they should be as satisfied as I am of the efficiency of the mode I propose, that they should lose no further time in having the cable laid, and wait no longer for fair weather to insure safety to paying out.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your very humble servant,
H. A. G.

Removing the Obstructions from the Savannah River.

From the Savannah Republican, Sept. 9.

One of the most important subjects that has been brought to our consideration recently, is the very generous offer of Wm. Webster, Esq., of Boston, who arrived in our city by the last steamer from New-York, bearing the highest testimonials from the Secretary of War, and who is anxious to commence his submarine operations at once. Mr. Webster's visit is one of the most vital importance to the commercial interests of Savannah, and we trust our city government will not fail to extend him every facility for the immediate prosecution of his feasible plans for the removal of all obstructions from our river. Mr. Webster represents one of the most successful submarine companies in the United States, that of Pierce, Sanborn & Co., of Boston, Mass., the firm that has gained a world-wide reputation for their wonderful achievements in raising the fleet sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol.

The proposition of Mr. Webster is to remove the sunken wrecks, sandbars and obstructions of every kind from our river, so that vessels drawing fifteen feet of water can safely reach Savannah, and the gigantic undertaking will not cost the city one mill, all that is required is the sanction of the City Government for the company to proceed. We are at a loss to comprehend how so arduous and expensive a task can be prosecuted without heavy appropriations, and with the present impoverished condition of our City Treasury, it is quite likely that His Honor Mayor Arnold and the Board of Aldermen will unanimously favor the consummation of so great a contract, one which will do more than anything else to restore to the city her maratime supremacy over all Southern cities, save New-Orleans. The mercantile interests of our city, the success or defeat of which really embody either life or death of commerce, will awaken our merchants to the great necessity of urging forward this great enterprise.

Mr. Webster is fully prepared to proceed at once on his explorations, being amply provided with all the necessary adjuncts for thoroughly clearing the river and rendering it safe for navigation by steamers drawing fifteen to eighteen feet. As soon as the Mayor grants the parties permission, work will be commenced at once without the expenditure of one mill from the city treasury. In giving our full and hearty coöperation to this undertaking, we are taking into consideration that it is a project which, if successfully completed, (and there exists no reasonable chances of a doubt on this score,) judging from the great success which has crowned the efforts of the company in foreign countries, will prove a substantial blessing to the whole State of Georgia.

Letter from Gen. Cass.

HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE MICHIGAN SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

At a meeting held in Detroit a day or two ago, to devise means for erecting a monument in memory of Michigan soldiers who have died in the war, the following letter was received from Gen. Lewis Cass, inclosing a contribution of one thousand dollars:

Detroit, Sept 11, 1865.

To the Chairman of the Meeting:

A resident of that portion of the city now embraced in the First Ward for almost half a century, except when called elsewhere by public duties, it would have been deeply gratifying to me, had the state of my health permitted, to join my fellow-citizens of the ward in the interesting meeting proposed to be held this evening. They have been requested to come together for the purpose of coöperating in the construction of a suitable monument to the memory of the gallant officers and soldiers of Michigan, who sealed with their blood the true devotion to their country, in the days of her peril, and died in her cause. Such manifestations of public gratitude are honorable to the feelings of the living and to the memory of the dead. We have gained a great victory in the maintenance of the supremacy of the constitution, and in the successful suppression of the rebellion which sought its overthrow. We may well trust that this lesson of the power and energy of the American people will insure the stability of our glorious constitution for ages to come, and will aid the progress of free institutions throughout the world. While we look forward with bright hopes to the future, let us not forget how much we owe, both to those who have been taken from us, and to those who are yet happily among us, and who, under Divine Providence, by their services and sufferings, without a parallel in history, brought to a happy consummation the terrible conflict in which we were engaged.

Should a subscription for the First Ward be opened this evening, I beg to have my name placed on it for the sum of one thousand dollars, as my contribution toward the accomplishment of the good work, which appeals to the heart of every loyal citizen of Michigan.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

Horses Killed by Bees.—A remarkable circumstance occurred near Allegan, Mich., on the 31st ult. A Mr. Tyler was plowing around his bees. When the distance between had increased to several rods, two bees were observed flying spitefully around the heads of the horses. While brushing these off, their numbers began to increase until they came, as described by an eye-witness, in clouds. It was now impossible to remove the team, which was pitching and rubbing furiously. His wife, who usually attends their swarming, came to his assistance, and was stung so badly that recovery was thought doubtful. The whole forty swarms now concentrated upon the horses, which were killed instantly.

THE AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION.

Report of the Richmond Agent to Sept. 1, 1865.

Action of the Commission--Who are Relieved--Feeling of the People--Loyal Virginians.

VIRGINIA'S FUTURE — WHAT IS NEEDED.

The American Union Commission continues active in its work of regeneration and assistance at the South. From the following report of the Richmond Agent, which has just been received at the parent office, in this city, much of interest can be gathered by our readers. It is evident that the commission is doing a great work, and one to which the government and particularly the War Department, is lending every assistance possible.

"Send five hundred barrels flour for the starving poor of Richmond," telegraphed Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, the agent of the Christian Commission, to Mr. STUART. The dispatch was forwarded to Dr. THOMPSON, our President, who telegraphed me at Washington: "We send five hundred barrels flour to Richmond. Go with it and report." It was of the best Georgetown brands. Secretary STANTON ordered the transportation, and the little steamer *John S. Ide*, WILSON, master, brought it here.

Upon the very day on which the old flag went back over Sumter we were on our way with that rich gift to the hungry. It seemed a fitting thing to do; for peace had come in the Lord's good time. The frowning earthworks along the James were silent. The fields were green. Not a cloud scarred the sky as the sun rose and set that day, nor dreamed us that its memory would be crimsoned with the blood of the nation's first and best-beloved.

We reached Richmond on Sunday afternoon. Mr. WILLIAMS had, in anticipation of our arrival, caused notice to be given in all the churches that morning that the flour would be issued from the rooms of the commission, on the recommendations of the clergymen of the city. He invited us to his quarters, and kindly tendered his own personal assistance and that of the delegates. The generous offer of aid was gladly accepted, and the proposed plan adopted, though not without misgivings, to meet the emergency; for it was evident that starvation was abroad in the city. In the crowd of applicants, every class of citizens were represented. The freed slave stood side by side with her former mistress; the mechanic's wife and the war-stricken widow having families dependent upon them for support, and "not a crust of anything in the house to eat," were all there, glad to receive the proffered relief. That day we issued forty and the next sixty barrels of flour, giving temporary relief to four thousand persons. It now seemed best to close up and ascertain what the United States Commissary was doing, what the necessities were, and what course was pursued by those who were issuing recommendations for supplies. We did so. On investigation it appeared that the Commissary was issuing liberally. A plan was agreed upon between us to prevent duplicating issues. It was also evident that the immediate wants were generally met, though there would still be much need of assistance to those who had no stocks of provisions on hand and no means to buy with. The ministers in their kindness of heart, had been over-liberal in their recommendations, giving to many whom they did not know at all, on their own stories, "for the poor," remarked one, "do not attend the churches!" But it was to these, more especially, that we had come. Subsequent observations showed that there were hundreds who had nothing to subsist upon and who knew no public nor private means of relief. For instance, we found that very day, fifty inmates at the French Orphan Asylum, with less than a peck of meal in the establishment; no flour, meat, sugar, tea nor coffee, and no one to go to for help. True, there were just then, not a few living in fine houses who had no present means of relief. But they had furniture or friends, or available property, in most instances, and by suitable effort could manage to get along.

INSPECTORS CHOSEN—INSTRUCTIONS.

A new policy was now determined upon. The city was divided into twelve districts, and an inspector appointed, with moderate pay, in each. These gentlemen were residents of the city, and said to be loyal. Several of them had suffered incarceration in Libby and Castle Thunder, while all were believed to be well qualified for their work. They did it well, observing closely the following instructions, which were given to each:

1. It will be your duty to make personal inspection in your district, with a view of ascertaining all in it who, being needy, are sick, or aged or infirm, or in danger of starvation. For such, you will fill up the printed blanks furnished you, stating their circumstances, sign, and leave them with the persons for whom intended.

2. You will not issue to the well, to the healthy, or those who have means or wealthy friends who should assist them.

3. Note carefully the circumstances of all who have been constant in their allegiance to the United States Government during the period of the rebellion; report them to me, and write them to come and see me.

4. Bear in mind that it is not intended to feed the city, but only to act the part of a friend, in a plain, unceremonious way, toward those whose means and friends have failed them.

5. Be faithful. Avoid obtrusiveness in the affairs of any one. Do not encourage idleness. The result was that imposters were shut out. The truly needy of either color who had no one to stand up and speak for them, the feeble who could not endure the crowd at the United States Commissary's office, and those whom the "relief visitors" had neglected or refused, because of their known Unionism, were sought out. To such the substantial aid which we were enabled to give, was truly a God-send, and has often been received with tears and touching expressions of gratitude toward their Northern friends.

THE CONDITION OF RICHMOND.

We found Richmond a ruined city. Less than two weeks before, a pretended government had gone out in the night. It lighted up its dismal path by the flames, of railroad bridges, warehouses, foundries and machine shops. These communicated with stores, banks, mills and manufactories of every kind, and where the sweeping conflagration ran wild, the houses of the poor were destroyed by hundreds, with all their contents. What a legacy to leave this beautiful city! It was a fitting *finale* for a madman's dream. That night, with the bursting of bomb shells and magazines, their supposed currency exploded. Famine, which had been pressing hard upon the poor, had licked up their small stay of bread. There was no work now—very little to sell and nothing to buy with. Half the people of Richmond had been slaves. They were free now, and with their freedom must support themselves. One half of the remainder habitually worked for their livelihood.

The advent of Union troops was hailed as a happy deliverance by the bondman and the laboring poor; for the poor of either race were not in sympathy with the rebellion.

DURING THE WAR

it was hard times for the poor in the "Confederacy." The simple story of a poor woman, whose husband joined the Union army and died in battle, is very like the story of hundreds more. Here it is, tersely told:

"How we ever got along I cannot tell. I have three children, all under ten years of age. Of course, they can't help me any. My sister, an invalid, lives with me. For two years, it must be, I never tasted tea or coffee; seldom got any sugar or meat; flour we hardly ever got a dust of; and as for delicacies, sick or well, we never thought of buying such things. They made a plan by which a poor person could buy meal at lower rates. I was allowed to buy twenty-four pounds every fifteen days. Sometimes this was all I could pay for, and I tell you twenty-four pounds of meal was mighty little for five of us two weeks. I'm sure I can't tell how we got along for months. It appears like God helped us, and I expect my love for my children kept me up. The poor folks was right glad when you all came in. We never did hear any too good opinion of JEFF. DAVIS and his government. We never saw such times before the Confederacy was set up, and we were glad when it fell. That week before you all got here we had mighty little to eat, and if it had not been for the Union soldiers who camped near us, we should have starved. They gave us bread—or hard tack, as they call it—and sugar, tea and coffee, and some meat; and we had a splendid dinner that day—as much as we wanted. I had a little "Confederate trash" that a man paid me for making a fisherman's seine on Friday before. I went the whole length of Broad and Main streets on Monday, and I couldn't buy a crust of anything to eat with it." This woman was supplied with flour by a Union family, and habitually visited the prisoners, giving freely to those who had no money when she dared do so. There is no doubt that she was instrumental in saving the lives of a number. She has now not a change of clothing for herself or children.

WHO WERE RELIEVED.

It may, perhaps, give a clearer idea of the persons relieved, and the circumstances under which the relief was given, by noting the remarks on the inspectors' tickets. Here are a few, which represent thousands:

A. B.—"An honest German woman; lives in hovel: husband sick with consumption six years; sells pies in the camp; has no stove; cooks on her neighbors'; has nothing now to live upon."

SARAH M.—"A feeble old lady, 76 years of age; can't work; owes nothing; has no friends."

J. B.—"Born a cripple; entirely destitute."

C. L.—"Aged; bedridden; very sick and very needy."

Aunt CLOE—"A very worthy colored woman, 75 years old; master turned her off; makes a little by washing; hasn't asked anything of the government. Says government set her free; thinks she ought to support herself now."

Mrs. J.—"A widow, sick; has eight children; nothing to eat; no means; can't get doctor; none of them will come unless they are paid."

Of those who made personal application, a beautiful girl of ten years said: "My mother is sick, and we haven't anything to eat. She owns nothing but her children."

Mrs. A.—"Lives five miles on Fredericksburgh Railroad; husband crippled; five children; two sick; a poor woman; no means; works at hoeing corn or anything; thinks it honorable to work and glad to get it to do."

"A lady living seven miles out on Broad-street road; lost a horse but got a little ground plowed and planted. Glad to work though not used to it; hands are blistered; has five children, oldest a daughter, helps till the land; very poor but has fine spirit."

Mrs. T.—"Walked in thirteen miles to-day; raiders took everything, not a mouthful of any thing in the house to eat; must walk back to night to carry food to my children. If you cannot give me something they will starve."

LOYAL VIRGINIANS.

There were some grand spirits who never bowed before the fire of secession even in Richmond. A few of these were wealthy, but many became much reduced and have been objects of our especial care. Let us turn again to the inspector's tickets, briefly:

Mrs. D.—"Five brothers in the Union army; three other relatives in the United States service; daughters took care of sick Union prisoners; 10 in family; no means." "Husband ran off to avoid conscription; would'nt fight he said against the old flag."

Mrs. T.—"Widow; kept boarders; would'nt illuminate when the city was illuminated because she could not rejoice over the downfall of her country."

Mrs. C.—"Threw out the old flag when the Yankees came in which she had kept hid in her house."

Mrs. L.—"Secreted Union men at the peril of her liberty and life; no means now."

Could you know the sad tale of uncomplaining suffering which attaches to such words through such times as they have seen, you would admire the humblest of this noble band. Let it not be forgotten that a cold Winter will find them out of food—out of fuel and clothing, if not out of house and home. I cannot speak of them as I ought, to give you a clear idea of their situation. It seems like speaking of the affairs of one's own household.

WHO WERE DENIED.

Some came dressed in silks and furs, set off with jewelry, still clinging to their *effete* aristocracy. When they demanded assistance, we advised them to sell their jewelry. When they insisted that "you have taken away our property (slaves) who used to support us, and now you are bound to feed us," we replied, "We don't issue on that basis," and never did in any instance. Some came who admitted that they owned houses and lands, and others who had husbands in good health, and yet begged with an effrontery unknown to us before. To such we gave gratuitous information on the modes of raising money on real estate, or the price paid per thousand for clearing bricks among the ruins.

SOUP-HOUSE.

On learning that no use was made of a large quantity of fresh beef, suitable for soup by the army, and that also a quantity of confiscated rice could be had for the purpose, we started a soup-house and issued daily, for three months, about 700 rations of rich, delicious soup, at a cost of less than a cent a ration. Very few who received soup obtained any other aid. Of course, a certain portion of society "didn't want soup," and we never found it necessary to cater to their tastes. There were enough poor, worthy people, white and colored, glad to get it. When mothers walked a mile and a-half through the broiling hot, midday sun to get a few quarts of soup you may know there was need of it in the household. Seventy-five thousand rations of soup were thus dispensed.

THE CHILDREN AND THE SCHOOLS.

The Freedmen's societies, while we were disbursing food to the hungry without distinction as to color, started several schools for the colored children, and gathered in large numbers who had hitherto been deprived of education. There was a section of the city known as Oregon Hill, where the old flag is said to have been kept floating longer than on any other spot in Virginia, and whose inhabitants claim *never to have been out of the Union*. The children had no schools, and hundreds were growing up in ignorance. An application came through Rev. Mr. MCCARTY, Baptist clergyman, to start a school in his church. It was accepted, and soon another started in the Methodist church near by. They increased rapidly; four teachers were employed, H. W. HARVEY, graduate of New-York State Normal School, as principal in the boys', and T. G. WRIGHT, M. D., as principal in the girls' school, with two lady assistants, who resided in Richmond. They were supplied with books by the kind offices of Miss M. L. THROPP, who has a flourishing select school in Philadelphia. Another fine donation of books has been received of Messrs. BARNES & BURR, of New-York. No charge was made for tuition.

OUR NEW QUARTERS.

We have recently taken possession, under the military authorities, of several abandoned "Confederate" buildings, adjacent to Oregon Hill, in which it is proposed to open the work with renewed efforts for good. There are said to be a thousand children living in this immediate neighborhood, for whom no educational advantages exist. The buildings will accommodate several hundred pupils, with rooms for teachers.

GARDEN SEEDS—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

No expenditure by the commission has been more highly beneficial than the purchase of garden seeds for gratuitous distribution. We put them up in small packages and gave them out to persons having small farms to cultivate, thus affording the means of making a living to very many, and giving a renewal of good seed for their surrounding neighborhoods. Over 8,000 papers have been distributed to applicants from all parts of the State. The released prisoners, as they laid on the ground in the square, often came round for meals and took home packages of seeds. They would sit in the front of the tent and talk of the war, denouncing it as "the rich man's war, but the poor man's fight," and not unfrequently express their honest love for the old flag above them, saying, "When I go to war again I shall go in under them Stars and Stripes." These men are yet to be the best citizens who have been engaged in the rebellion.

The utter destruction of the country for many miles around the city has no precedence, except where the tread of armed men has been. We issued to small farmers in this region plows, spades, shovels, &c., to the number of 150, having about as many more on hand. Thus many have been enabled to start again, and may, some day, repay this timely assistance afforded them.

THE FOURTH OF JULY AT OUR TENT.

By special request of the citizens, the military authorities had permitted us to pitch our tent in the Capitol-square, at once the most beautiful and comfortable spot in Richmond. A photographer came on the afternoon of the Fourth to "take it." This attracted a small crowd. Soon many of our new friends and acquaintances joined it. We commenced distributing papers, thinking they would go away. This only attracted more. Then we read WHITTIER'S poem of her, "[illegible]bravest of all in Fredericktown," and the Decl[illegible] of Independence. They gave in hearty respon[illegible] three cheers for the Stars and Stripes, which always float over our tent.

This impromptu demonstration was indeed a novelty. For four long years none who loved their country's flag had been permitted to see it floating there—and never before had the colored people enjoyed the privilege of the park on Freedom's birthday. They were largely represented at that gathering.

The photograph accompanying gives a good view of the tent. No needy person has ever been turned away unaided; none sick or in distress but have been administered unto.

VIRGINIA'S FUTURE.

Richmond is Virginia—typical in its desolation and controlling in its influence. Following the lead of Richmond papers, pupils and capitalists, Virginia cast at the feet of the "Confederate" Government all the earnings of the people for the four years of the rebellion. Bank stocks and special deposits, trust, educational and benevolent funds were very largely converted into "Confederate" bonds, and are lost. Finally, when a respite came from the terrific rule of the pretended government, all right and title of man in man sunk forever.

The honored "Mother of Presidents," recreant to her historic devotion to the Federal Union, followed the false lights of State rights' doctrine into secession, and wrecked her fair name and fortunes in rebellion. Virginia might have averted the terrible calamity. But she did not. She has paid a fearful penalty for her folly and madness. Politically, if notorious, unrepentant rebels are restored to power, trouble, and only trouble, will be their fruits. Public progress will be hindered, education will be kept from the masses, and the condition of the freedmen will be made more intolerable than in their former state as slaves. But this is the work for statesmen to regulate, and we return to the people.

There are indications of a return to sanity, and of accepting the new order of things, which has uprooted their social life. Young men have gone out from their pleasant city mansions, and taken their places on the abandoned farms and gone faithfully at work. Young women, too, whose ancestry are among the revered of the nation are asking for employment. Often as they came for supplies, they have begged for work—"something—anything to do." "Give me that scoop," said one, "I'll shovel flour for you. I'm ashamed to beg; but I can't help it now; my support is gone." The returning soldiers, it is said, have generally applied themselves to some honest calling. All this is an earnest of better things.

Those who own lands, or mines, or mill seats will sell, often at low rates. Through the war the old barrier of *exclusiveness* has been shaken and will be broken down. Capital and men from abroad are invited to come and recuscitate the waste places and develop the untouched wealth of the State. Thought is freer and speech is free. Truth and error will now contend side by side. The result cannot be doubtful. A new era of progress is at hand. If the public affairs of the State be wisely administered, and the property holders act discreetly toward the laborers there need be no doubt of brighter days, higher intelligence, truer prosperity arising in Virginia than ever prevailed in her borders.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

But there is yet to be done in and for Virginia no small work by those who are the friends of a true advancement and a nobler nationality. Just now there are thousands of poor who must receive assistance in food and clothing, or they will suffer from the cold and starvation during the coming Winter.

The plain people of the South are friendly to the National Union. When left to themselves, they have been and will be so in future. But they are poor, very poor, now, and need the friendly hand extended to them.

We are ready and glad to take the hand of true philanthropy and follow its guidance. The rich can take care of themselves.

Garden seeds are needed to plant a hundred thousand garden patches; for, to use a common remark among them, "Good seed ran out under the Confederacy."

Good teachers and high-minded Christian ministers have a rich and wide field here to enter upon. If they come in the right spirit they will win their way and be a blessing.

C. THURSTON CHASE.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 31, 1865.

A GRANDSON OF LAFAYETTE IN BOSTON.—While the Secretaries were counting the votes last evening for delegates to the State Convention from Ward Eleven, Mr. PHILBRICK, Superintendent of our public schools, took occasion to introduce the grandson of LAFAYETTE, who has recently come to this country, and who was present last evening for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the manner in which our preliminary political meetings are conducted. Though but little acquainted with our language, he uttered some eloquent remarks in relation to the recent rebellion in this country, and said the struggle was not only for free principles in America, but in the Empire of France. His speech, though short and much broken, was warmly applauded.—*Boston Traveler, Sept. 12.*

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The Proposed Redemption of National Bank Notes at the Chief Financial Centres.

The letters addressed to the Committee of the New-York Banks by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, in favor of the adoption of a plan for enforcing the redemption of National Bank notes at the chief financial centres, having been misinterpreted in some quarters, consent has been obtained to publish them. A copy of the following letter was addressed to each of these gentlemen, for the purpose of obtaining an expression of their views:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1865.

DEAR SIR: The question of the treatment of National Bank notes by the New-York Clearing-house Association is to be presented for consideration at a meeting to be held in a few days. Your simple expression on this subject will have great weight. In fact, our bank officers are reluctant to act until all apprehension of a difference of views between you and themselves is removed. Let me, therefore, ask the favor of you to say in a word—first, whether, in your opinion, it is advisable for the banks to establish and maintain a regular system of redemption of National Bank notes, by sealing and returning them to their place of issue as formerly. And, second, whether you consider such a redemption as calculated to promote the welfare of the community and the stability of the banks themselves.

Your immediate reply will greatly oblige the bank officers, as the meeting referred to takes place Monday or Tuesday.

To this letter the Secretary of the Treasury made the following reply:

[Copy.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 9, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 7th inst. is received. I have merely time to answer categorically your questions, without argument, and without attempting to give reasons.

My opinion is, that the National Banks ought to redeem their notes at the commercial centres; and that a system that shall compel (when it will not be done voluntarily) a redemption at such points is needed to give uniform value to the notes of the National Banks, and that the effect of such a system would be advantageous to the people and to the banking system.

The points at which redemption should be made, are those at which the interior banks, in conformity with the current of trade, keep their bank balances.

I am, very truly yours,

(Signed) H. M'CULLOCH.

The Comptroller of the Currency, who was detained from Washington by sickness, sent the following reply from Rochester:

ROCHESTER, Sept. 11, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 7th inst. is received. You ask me to say:

"1. Whether in my opinion it is advisable for the banks to establish and maintain a regular system of redemption of National Bank notes by sealing and returning them to their place of issue as formerly.

2. Whether I consider such a system of redemption as calculated to promote the welfare of the community and stability of the banks themselves."

I can see no objection whatever to your proposed plan of a Clearing or Assorting-house. It will make the notes of *all* National Banks what they cannot otherwise be, of equal value in every part of the country. If they are redeemed at par in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, they will be at par in every section of the land. I am confident the measure, if adopted, will meet the approval of the public and of all sound banks, and may be the means of preventing disastrous results to all material interests of the country.

The amount of legal-tender notes of all descriptions now in circulation is about six hundred and eighty-five (685) millions, and the circulation of the banks, State and National, is about three hundred (300) millions, together legal-tender and bank circulation in round numbers one thousand millions. "Seven-thirties" are also used to considerable extent as currency. The bank circulation of the whole country North and South at the breaking out of the rebellion was not over two hundred (200) millions, and the gold and silver in circulation at that time not over one hundred and fifty (150) millions. The circulation of the country at this time is about three times greater than it was or ever had been before the suspension of specie payments. The enormous expenditures of the government and the sudden and great increase of the volume of business created by the war, rendered an increase of the circulating medium an absolute necessity. The war is now over, and a comparatively small amount of currency will be required by the disbursing officers of the government, and the business created by the war has already nearly ceased. The great increase of the volume of currency must, consequently, show itself, either by its concentrating at the business centre of the country to an extent that will make it a necessity to have some mode of redemption provided, otherwise a new impulse will be given to inflation and increase of prices until employment is found for the whole volume of currency. In this way it would be absorbed even if it was twice as much as now issued.

With an inflated currency we cannot compete with other nations in manufacturing and producing, unless the rate of foreign exchange is enormously high. The high rate of exchange would be our only protection from being flooded with foreign manufactures at a cost much less than they could be produced for here. No tariff can be an adequate protection if accompanied with an inflated currency.

This is clearly proved by the fact that we imported as freely when foreign exchange was up to three hundred (300) as when it was down to its nominal rate.

The advance in exchange is, in effect, the same as an increase in tariff to the same amount. Foreign exchange must advance from its present rate, or a large portion of our manufacturing establishments must stop, and our exports be comparatively light, unless some measure is adopted tending to the gradual reduction of the volume of currency and consequent reduction of the cost of producing and manufacturing in this country.

We are now upon the very eve of a commercial expansion that, I fear, will be unexampled in its duration and injurious effects, if not held in check by the action of the government and the conservative banks of the country.

National banks have now been organized with capital sufficient to absorb the entire amount of three hundred (300) millions, authorized by the National Currency Act. Up to this time there has been no redemption of the national currency. Banks have received and paid it out, and have had no further concern about it, consequently all have found it profitable, as they receive the interest on the government bonds pledged for its security, and lend the notes upon interest. Nearly all, therefore, are anxious to increase their circulation, and, I greatly fear, will be able, with the assistance of applicants for new banks, to bring such influence to bear as to induce Congress to authorize a large increase of the National Bank Currency.

This may be prevented if immediate action is taken to provide for the redemption and return to the place of issue the notes of existing banks. If this is done the banks now in existence will find that they have as much circulation as it is for their interest to have, and consequently will be likely to oppose rather than favor an increase, as they would if permitted to go on and issue without any expectation of redeeming.

If Congress should authorize a large increase of national bank currency, the whole matter would be placed entirely beyond the control of the conservative influence of the country.

The question is simply whether you *now* inaugurate a system of redemption and settlements, or give up all hope or expectation of anything of the kind for the next twenty years. I am confined to my bed at this place by illness, otherwise I should have written you more fully, and I think, expressed myself more clearly in reference to the importance of your proposed measures.

Truly yours,

(Signed) F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

IMPORTANT REVENUE DECISION.

Government Taxes on Sales of Stocks—Opinion of Judge Nelson.

The application for an injunction to restrain the Assessor and Collector of the Thirty-second District from collecting revenue in certain cases, has been decided by Judge NELSON. The application was based on a decision previously rendered in favor of the applicants in supposed test cases submitted for the purpose.

The bills state that the complainants are bankers and brokers, doing business in this city in the way of selling securities on their own account as well as on commission. The point at issue was whether the securities sold not on commission were taxable under Internal Revenue Act.

JNO. E. BURRELL argued for the complainants that as the officers collecting the revenue had disregarded the former decision, it was the duty of the court to sustain them.

S. G. COURTNEY, Esq., Assistant District-Attorney, opposed the application, claiming that it did not fall within the equitable powers of the court; that unless the act of Congress conferred jurisdiction, which it did not, there was none vested; and that, if grievances existed, the law authorizing the collection made ample provision for redress. This he proceeded to point out in extenso, arguing ably and at length against the policy of granting the application.

Ex-Judge ALLEN and JOHN H. REYNOLDS followed with arguments respectively for and against the application. His Honor, during the present week, rendered the following decision:

Robert L. Cutting and others *vs.* Sylvester P. Gilbert and Sheridan Shook.—Sept. 7, 1865. Bill for an injunction.

NELSON, C. J.—This bill is filed by some six firms of the City of New-York, licensed and doing business as brokers and bankers, under the Internal Revenue Act of June 30, 1864, amended by the act of March 3, 1865, against S. P. GILBERT, Assessor, and S. P. SHOOK, Collector, of the Thirty-second Collection District in said city, as well for themselves as all others in the same interest, and who shall come in and be made parties thereto, and contribute to the expense of the proceedings.

The bill, after setting forth the facts which raise the question whether or not brokers, and bankers doing business as brokers, who have bought and sold stocks, bonds and other securities mentioned in section 99, of the act of 1864, on their own account and for themselves, and not for others or on commission, or properly chargeable with the tax prescribed in that section—and prays that it may be adjudged that they are not; and that the defendants may be enjoined from assessing or collecting the tax.

The act of 1864 provides for the production of a list of property chargeable with a tax, by the taxpayer; and confers power upon the assessor to alter and amend the same; and section 20 declares that the said assessors, &c., shall, immediately after the expiration of the time for hearing appeals, &c., make out lists containing the sums payable according to law upon every object of duty or taxation for each collection district, which lists shall contain the name of each person residing within the said district, &c. And the assessor shall furnish to the collectors of the several collection districts, within ten days, &c., a certified copy of such lists for their collection.

The 28th section provides for the collection of the tax by the collector.

The bill, as we have already said, is filed to stay the assessment and collection of the tax by these officers, claimed under the 99th section for stocks, bonds, &c., sold by the complainants for themselves and on their own account.

If the question before us on this application turned solely upon our opinion as to their liability to this tax, we should feel bound to grant it at once: for, although we appreciate the difficulties and perplexities encountered in endeavoring to give construction to the various provisions of the act of 1864, and the amendments of 1865, and in reconciling and harmonizing the same, yet, after the best consideration we have been able to give the subject, we have come to the conclusion that the complainants were not liable. But other considerations must be taken into view on this motion.

This is a bill of peace to quiet the rights of parties, and to put an end to further litigation.

The bill is founded upon the idea that all the persons in business as brokers, or bankers doing business as brokers, charged with the tax in question, have such a unity or joinder of interest in contesting it, that all may join in the bill for that purpose; and, as the parties are so numerous as to make it inconvenient to join all, a determinate number may appear in the name of themselves and for the rest. We have not been able to concur in this view.

The interest that will allow parties to join in the bill of complaint, or which will enable the court to dispense with the presence of all the parties except a determinate number, when numerous, is an interest not only in the question, but in common in the subject matter of the suit; such as in the case of disputes between the lord of a manor and his tenants; or between the tenants of one manor and another; or where several tenants of a manor claim the profits of a fair; or in a suit to settle a general fine to be paid by all the copy-hold tenants of a manor, in order to prevent the multiplicity of suits. In all these and the like instances given in the books, there is a community of interest growing out of the nature and condition of the right in dispute; for, although there may not be any privity between the numerous parties, there is a common title out of which the question arises, and which lies at the foundation of the proceedings.

There are analogous cases, also, where this bill may be filed—such as where a person has an exclusive right of property or franchise which is controverted by numerous persons, as in the case of the Corporation of York claiming an exclusive right of fishing in the River Ouse for nine miles, and which right was contested by different lords of manors, and persons resident on the banks of the river, as the litigation would have been endless, if the corporation had to bring actions at law. The same principle is found in the case of the City of London, against PERKINS to establish a duty or tax against certain dealers in the city; and also in a suit on behalf of a charity for a rent-charge against the ter-tenants of the land.

In the case before us, the only matter in common among the complainants, or, between them and the defendants, is an interest in question involved, which alone, cannot lay a foundation for the joinder of parties. There is scarcely a suit at law, or in equity, which settles a principle or applies a principle to a given state of facts, or in which a general statute is interpreted, but what involves a question in which other parties are interested, as instances, the doctrine of trusts, the statute of descents, of frauds, of wills, and the like; yet no lawyer would contend that such an interest would justify a joinder of parties as complaints, in a case arising under the law of trusts, or under any or either of the statutes mentioned.

The same may be said of questions arising under the revenue laws, such as tariff and excise laws, and which are the subject of litigation in the courts almost daily. Large classes of persons, other than the parties to the suit, are interested in the question involved and determined. To allow those to be made parties to the suit would confound the established order of judicial proceedings, and lead to endless perplexity and confusion.

We are satisfied, therefore, that this bill cannot be sustained on account of the joinder of improper parties as complainants.

But as the error may be corrected, and as there are other cases before us in which it does not exist, we shall proceed to express our views upon them.

These are cases in which the bill is filed by the party or firm against whom the tax is threatened.

We do not doubt the jurisdiction or power of the courts to interfere and prevent the threatened imposition of the tax, if illegal.

The second section of the act of Congress, of March 2, 1833, known as the force act, confers jurisdiction in express terms, and which has been applied to this act by its fiftieth section. And jurisdiction had previously, and has since, been upheld and exercised upon general principles of equity jurisprudence. [9 Wh. 739, 903—16 How. 369—18 ib. 331—1 Black. 436.]

The granting of this writ, generally speaking, rests in the exercise of the sound discretion of the court. Where the remedy at law is adequate, it is always refused. It will be granted to prevent a multiplicity of suits and vexatious litigation, where the right has been established at law. And where the right is plain, and the remedy at law not adequate, it will oftentimes be granted without even a trial at law.

Although it was denied on the argument by the learned counsel, that the tax-payer, under the internal revenue laws, had a remedy at law, we are satisfied on examination, that this is a mistake. The position may be true, as respects the collector, but we regard the liability of the assessor as settled law, in a case of illegal assessment; by which we mean an assessment on property or business not liable to the tax. This is a naked trespass, where the property or business is disturbed by pretence of the authority.

Even a court of special and limited jurisdiction is liable, in cases where its powers are carried beyond its jurisdiction.

We agree, however, that the remedy at law in this case is not adequate, and that for this reason, in ordinary cases, the party would be entitled to relief in equity. The main reason why this remedy at law is not adequate is the multiplicity of suits. The want of responsibility of the officers we do not regard as material, or controling, for the reasons stated hereafter.

We have said that, in ordinary cases, this writ of injunction will be granted to prevent a multiplicity of suits at law. The embarrassment in the present case is from the great number of persons affected by this tax; the remedy, in equity, would involve a litigation almost, if not quite, as onerous and vexatious as suits at law. Each tax-payer would be obliged to file a bill in order to obtain relief. As to the litigation and multiplicity of suits, therefore, the difference in the proceedings in the one tribunal or the other will scarcely justify the interposition of a court of equity in favor of the party complaining, especially where the inconvenience to the government in the collecting of its public revenue is much more serious in the latter tribunal.

We agree, if the joinder of parties in this case could be maintained, this difficulty of a multiplicity of suits in equity would be very much diminished, but for the reasons already stated, we are entirely satisfied, it is without precedent or principle.

It has been strongly urged that the amounts of money involved in this controversey were very large, far beyond the ability or means of these officers to respond in actions at law. But whether these officers are of sufficient responsibility or not, we must remember that the litigation is substantially between the tax-payer and the government, where the tax is collected under its express instructions, as in the present case; and it would be unjust to the latter to doubt, if the tax should be ultimately found to be illegal, that the government would not refund at once the money, with interest, thus illegally collected.

Indeed, the 44th section of the act has pledged the government to this effect in advance.

Upon the whole, without pursuing the examination of the case further, our conclusion is, that under the peculiar facts and circumstances attending this case, and for the reasons above stated, we think that the injunction should be withheld, and the parties left to their remedy at law.

Motion for injunction denied.

Fight with a Shark.

The Greenport, L. I., *Watchman* says: At about 9 A. M. of Sunday last the schooner *Catherine Willcox*, of Lubec, Me., was proceeding down the Sound, and while becalmed abreast of that port, about eight miles off shore, the captain and a young man, seventeen years of age, named PETER JOHNSON, belonging at Robinston, Me., formerly a soldier, and who was now working his passage home, stripped off their clothing and jumped overboard for a swim. JOHNSON swam a few rods from the vessel, to pick up a small piece of wood, and while returning a huge shark, judged to have been fourteen or fifteen feet long, darted toward him, and seized him about the middle, and instantly disappeared with him, dragging him down, as he says, about thirty feet deep. He struggled and fought with the ravenous monster, fearfully lacerating his right arm in the effort. He finally succeeded in grasping the shark by the head, and by gouging one of his eyes, at the same time dealing him powerful blows about the head, he succeeded in wresting himself free, he then swam to the schooner pursued by the monster, but being a man of remarkable physical strength and pluck, he finally succeeded in driving him off, and got on board of the schooner, pulling himself up by the fore-topsail clue-line which hung overboard, but not until the terrible teeth had left their mark in many a gastly wound on his abdomen, groins, thigh and leg, so that he was one mass of gore. The mate and one of the crew took him in the yawl boat and rowed to the shore, landing at Bokum, whence he was conveyed in a wagon to the residence of Dr. SKINNER, who, with Doctors BRYANT and KENDALL, sewed up and dressed his wounds, the operation lasting nearly an hour, during which time he was kept under the influence of chloroform. There were some thirty-four distinct wounds on his person. The abdomen and groin of the right side was fearfully mangled, the flesh being torn off and left hanging by the skin only, nothing but the thin lining membrane of the abdomen preventing the entrails from gushing out, the femoral vessels were laid bare, and the nerves completely reposed. On the left side of the abdomen was another wound similar in character but less extensive, the right thigh was very badly torn and gashed. Nothing but his indomitable courage and physical vigor enabled him to escape alive. The case attracts attention because of the fact that the shark must have been of the species known as "man-eater," which are common in low latitudes, but are rarely seen in shoal water. The common shovel-nose shark of our waters seldom, if ever, attack mankind. JOHNSON is still living, and although in a very precarious situation, there is yet some hope of his ultimate recovery.

UNION LOSSES IN 1864.

The Total Loss of the Army of the Potomac in Ten Months Nearly Ninety Thousand—Losses in the Atlanta Campaign, &c., &c.

Washington (Sept. 7) Correspondence Chicago Tribune.

I have compiled from various official sources the following detailed comparative statement of the casualties of the Army of the Potomac from the 3d of May till Nov. 1, 1864, and of those in Gen. SHERMAN'S army from the time it moved on Dalton till after the capture of Atlanta. I believe correct returns in this consolidated form have never been given to the public. The statement may prove a not altogether valueless contribution to the history of the war. The part relating to the Army of the Potomac shows the losses in the great actions of the campaign; that relative to Gen. SHERMAN'S army exhibits only the total losses of its great subdivisions. A statistical showing of the losses of the latter in particular actions in the course of its campaign could not be extracted from official documents. Its heaviest loss in any action it experienced in the battle of July 22, in front of Atlanta, amounting to near 4,000 killed and wounded:

CASUALTIES IN THE CAMPAIGN OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, UNDER LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT,

FROM MAY 5, 1864, TO NOV. 1, 1864.

Actions.	Date.	Killed. Officers.	Killed. Enlisted Men.	Wounded. Officers.	Wounded. Enlisted Men.	Missing. Officers.	Missing. Enlisted Men.	Aggregate.
Wilderness	May 5—12	269	3,019	1,017	18,261	177	6,667	29,410
Spottsylvania	May 12—21	114	2,032	259	7,697	31	248	10,380
North Anna	May 21—31	12	138	67	1,063	3	324	1,607
Cold Harbor	June 1—10	144	1,561	421	8,621	51	2,355	13,153
Petersburgh	June 10—20	85	1,113	361	6,492	46	1,568	9,665
Petersburgh	June 20—30	29	576	120	2,374	108	2,109	5,316
Petersburgh	June 30—	47	372	124	1,555	91	1,819	4,008
Trenches	Aug. 1—18	10	128	58	626	1	45	868
Weldon Railroad	Aug. 18—21	21	191	100	1,055	104	3,072	4,543
Reams' Station	Aug. 25—	24	93	62	484	95	1,674	2,432
Peeble's Farm	Sept. 30—Oct. 1	12	129	50	738	56	1,700	2,685
Trenches	Aug. 18—30	13	284	91	1,214	4	811	2,417
Boyndtown Plank Road	Oct. 27—28	16	140	66	981	8	691	1,902
Total		796	9,796	2,796	51,161	775	23,083	88,387

LIST OF CASUALTIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, COMPOSED OF THE ARMIES OF THE CUMBERLAND, TENNESSEE AND OHIO, UNDER COMMAND OF MAJ.-GEN. SHERMAN, IN THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

Army of the Cumberland.

	OFFICERS.			ENLISTED MEN.			
Corps.	Kill.	Wo'd.	Miss.	Kill.	Wo'd.	Miss.	Aggreg.
Fourth	84	311	14	1,037	5,419	474	7,325
Fourteenth	69	230	11	1,026	4,321	295	5,941
Twentieth	51	304	14	914	5,647	808	7,724
Cav. Com'd	9	42	68	115	482	1,169	1,817
Totals	213	889	107	3,092	15,869	2,746	22,807

Army of the Tennessee.

	OFFICERS.			ENLISTED MEN.			
Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killod.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate
Fifteenth	54	185	28	596	3,207	605	4,673
Sixteenth	20	91	6	365	1,708	196	2.377
Seventeenth	17	86	48	405	1,713	995	3,259
Total	91	365	77	1,357	6,628	1,796	10,315

Army of the Ohio.

Classification of commissioned officers and enlisted men not reported.

Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
23d	531	2,378	1,060	3,969

TOTAL OF CASUALTIES IN THE GRAND ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Army of the Cumberland	3,305	16,758	2,853	22,807
Tennessee	1,448	6,993	1,873	10,314
Ohio	531	2,378	1,060	3,969
Total	5,284	26,129	5,786	37,199

From the above statement it appears that in the Army of the Potomac, in six months, 790 officers and 9,776 enlisted men, or a total of 10,572 were killed outright, and 2,796 officers and 51,161 enlisted men, or a total of very nearly 54,000 wounded by fire of the enemy. I think the total of 64,000 killed and wounded was about one-third of the aggregate force under Gen. GRANT'S command (computing the original strength of the army when it left Culpepper, and the reinforcements sent to it) in the stated time. The loss in the Wilderness battles was greatest: next that of Cold Harbor. The unparalleled bloodiness of the struggle at Spottsylvania is illustrated by the unusually large number of killed.

Against a total of missing of 23,000, the Army of the Potomac has a set off of 15,370 prisoners, captured from the enemy. Of guns the same army lost 25 and captured 32. The Grand Army of the Mississippi captured and received an aggregate of 12,983 prisoners and deserters during the active operations ending with the fall of Atlanta, of whom about 25 per cent. came voluntarily into our lines. Of guns, 26 were taken and 16 lost by Gen. SHERMAN'S army. From May 1 to the middle of September, no less than 52,217 of Gen. SHERMAN'S soldiers, besides the wounded, were medically treated, of which aggregate the remarkably small number of only 420 died from various diseases. Of artillery ammunition, the Armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee and Ohio expended together 149,670 rounds; of small arms' ammunition, 22,137,132 rounds.

New Commandments by a Military Moses.

Generals in command have played queer pranks during the war in the way of abrogating the requirements of the civil law, but Brevet Maj.-Gen. SAXTON, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen for the two Carolinas and Georgia, has superseded, by a recent order, the civil, canon and common law, in regard to matrimony, and by eleven commandments has established the basis on which society will hereafter rest. The following are SAXTON'S tenth and eleventh commandments:

Tenth.—A husband living with a wife, having no children by her, may be permitted to take a previous wife, provided:

1. He have children by such wife who are still minors.
2. That such wife have no other husband known living.
3. That his present wife assent to such a change of their marriage relations.

Eleventh—If a former wife utterly refuse, upon application made by the husband, to renew her former marriage relation with him, he may notify some society or church of the fact of such refusal, and ask for a release from said wife. If, after due notice given by such society or church to the wife refusing, she fail to show any moral or legal objection, as provided for in these regulations with him, then the society or church acting in the case, shall grant to the man a release from all his obligation to her as a husband and for the support of all his children by her.—*Memphis Bulletin.*

The Peanut Culture.

For many years past the ground-pea has been a most important element in commerce in the Cape Fear country—the annual exportation to the Northern States and Canada considerably exceeding 100,000 bushels. A single planter in one of our Eastern States obtained from it a yearly income of $6,000. He raised from 50 to 75 bushels to the acre, and cultivated five acres to the hand, which at $1 a bushel—the ordinary price, though $1 25 was frequently realized—yielded an income of from $250 to $300 to the hand. No such result, under the old system of labor, could be obtained with the staples, on similar soils. Our cotton planters contented themselves with a crop yielding from $12 to $15 per acre acre, and it was the summing up on a large surface that gave a living result. The cultivation of no crop is so easy, and only the simplest implements are required—first the plow, to break the land, and then simply the sweep and weeding hoes.

The average crop, as we have stated, is from fifty to seventy-five bushels to the acre, besides which there will be left in the ground enough to fatten one hundred pounds of pork. The vine, when the pea is removed, makes an excellent forage for cattle—said to be equal to the best Northern hay. From the nut is expressed a most valuable oil. During the war just closed this oil was universally used in our machine-shops, and its lubricatory properties are pronounced by competent authorities to be superior to those of whale oil, for the reason that it does not gum at all. One of the qualities of oil is extensively employed in the composition of medicines; another is used for burning purposes, and possesses the virtue of not smoking; while still a third makes a really excellent salad condiment. Such, and so varied and important, are the uses to which this simple product can be devoted; uses which the uninformed, who have perhaps regarded it only in the light of an indigestible bulb, would never suspect to proceed from its cultivation.—*N. C. Advertiser, July 10.*

EQUALIZING THE TWO WORLDS.—Some years ago a gentleman died. His widow inherited his property and collected the insurance on his life, and very soon enlarged, repaired, and fitted up her residence in quite luxurious style. A friend calling, expressed some little surprise that she had made these nice arrangements so soon after the decease of Mr. ——. "Why shouldn't I do it?" replied the practical "relic." "My husband, good man as he was, is enjoying a glorious mansion in the skies, and of course he wishes me to be as comfortable as possible on earth." Who says that woman's faith was not shown by her works.—*Boston Transcript.*

A LITTLE HERO.—A short time since, two brothers, aged respectively thirteen and seven, sons of a poor man named CAIN, obtained the use of a small boat, in which they went on a voyage of discovery from Mission-street wharf. While within the shelter of the shore, the little navigators glided over the smooth surface of the bay, as young life glides down the great tide of time, without impediment. After a while the usual evening breeze sprang up, and the little fellows were exhilarated at the pleasure of flying before the wind, till want of skill in the management of their craft caused it to upset, when, the instant before happy children, as the alloy of their pleasure, had to struggle for life. The larger boy, with the courage and nerve of a full-hearted man, seized his little brother with one hand, and with the other held on to the capsized boat, and thus they were radidly drifted out upon the ruffled billows of the bay. The little boy lost his courage—he was but a child, and complained of cold—the waters chilled him. His noble brother held him closer to his bosom to warm him with the fire of courage and fraternal love that blazed within—even in those perilous circumstances. For nearly three hours they drifted on and on in the cold, cold water—the elder boy holding the younger one in his arms till he died of the effects of cold and fear, and he held his icy corpse in his embrace for hours, till the steamer *Merrimac*, which happened to be passing, saw the boat and made toward it, when the boy's joy at being rescued from certain death caused him to relax his grasp of the body of his dearly loved brother, when it sunk as a stone beneath the water.—*San Francisco Flag.*

A FLOATING ISLAND.—Wyassup Lake, of North Stonington, was originally a natural pond of twenty-five or thirty acres, and contained an island of two or three acres, which was frequently visited by the residents of the vicinity. A short time ago, however, the Wyassup Reservoir Company raised this lake seventeen feet, causing its waters to cover an area of about one hundred and seventeen acres. As the waters rose, the island rose with them, and thus it remains. The soil is spongy, and as the visitor treads upon its springing surface he feels a little insecure, but soon finds himself as safe as on the solid land. It is a curious incident, and rather too much for the philosophers of Eastern Connecticut. They cannot account for it.—*Hartford Post.*

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—MONDAY.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II*—EQUITY CASES—BEFORE JUDGE CARDOZO.—Nos. 72, 48, 74, 60, 80, 81, 21, 55, 79, 20, 70, 63, 64, 54, 17.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, held by Justices Ingraham, Sutherland and Leonard, will open at 11 o'clock in the General Term Room.

The Superior Court, Special Term, at Chambers, will be held by Justice Moncrief from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT NOTICE.—The General Trial Term Calendar for Parts I and II of this court has been revised and renumbered. Attorneys will please notify the clerk of all the suits which have been settled, discontinued or otherwise disposed of. The calendar is ready for inspection at the clerk's office.

All notes of issue for the October General, Special and Trial Term Calendars of this court must be filed with the clerk on or before Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1865.

ROBERT D. LIVINGSTON, Clerk.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

SETTLING HIS OWN CASE.

Henry Cuss, an eccentric individual very well known around town from his peculiar walk, his head bobbing far ahead of his feet, was charged with stealing a basket of peaches, worth three dollars, the property of Henry Peterson, produce dealer, No. 289 Washington-street. The evidence of the prosecutor was that he knew defendant by sight; that he saw him lift or carry a basket of peaches from his stand. He did not say on his examination that he could swear that he had lost a basket of peaches. The defence admitted having the basket of peaches, but claimed them as personal property, and maintained that they had the right to go past this man's stand with them. The defendant had the right to lay his basket down to rest himself anywhere and take it up again, and they had no right to arrest him on bare suspicion. But rather than be prosecuted for the larceny of a basket of peaches. Mrs. Cuss, who appeared in court with two helpless children in a sickly condition, saw Mr. Peterson, and between them it was agreed that the matter should be dropped for the consideration of $60. This amount of money Mrs. Cuss paid Mr. Peterson, and he acknowledged receiving it. The court thought that a very large price to set on a basket of peaches. After all these facts had been developed, District-Attorney Hutchings said there was not enough to justify him in pressing for a conviction.

Judge Dowling—I am sorry that man (complainant) cannot be reached. If the prisoner had been convicted, I would have you (Peterson) arrested for compounding a felony. Pay that woman back her $60 before you leave court.

The complainant paid Mrs. Cuss her $60 back and left the court with ears rather tinged with red at the sensitive point.

A SERIOUS MISTAKE.

Paul Graville, a wigmaker, was charged with assaulting Estelle Rosenfeldt, a young lady of the highest respectability, under singular circumstances. From the evidence, it appears that complainant had been invited to a grand reception on Wednesday. On Tuesday, the day preceding, she called at the warehouse of defendant, with two young companions, and ordered two sets of curls for the reception of the following day. This was early in the forenoon. About five in the afternoon the mother of the prosecutrix called on the wigmaker to see if the curls for her daughter had been finished. They were not finished, and next morning Miss Rosenfeldt went to Mr. Graville's place alone for her curls. As soon as she went in he locked the door and snatched the pocket-book from her hand, and charged her or her companions with stealing a wig from him the previous day. The girl believing that a criminal assault was about to be committed, hardly remembered what she said, but begged to be let out and told him to come round to her house in Fourteenth-street, and see for himself. The two did have a struggle in which the lady's dress was torn, but no criminal assault was attempted. All that defendant's counsel could urge in mitigation was the fact that the day previous his client had been robbed of a wig, and that he believed the complainant or her companions had taken it. He was ignorant of the English language, being a Frenchman, and knew less of law. Counsel for the prosecution said they pressed the case because they had been informed the prisoner had been guilty of similar acts before. They had that information only from hearsay.

Guilty—City Prison ten days, and fined $50.

ON BOTH HORNS OF DILEMMA.

Thomas Robert is proprietor of a tenement-house, situated at No. 20 Sixth-avenue. In the back basement of these premises resides Julia Crossland and her husband, who works in a livery-stable, and a lone female boarder, whose name complainant could not tell. They were very disagreeable tenants, noisy, &c. He had given them notice fifteen days ago to move, but they wouldn't budge, and because there was occasional noise in the house, and he didn't know what business the lodger did, or what the company said and did, he preferred a charge of keeping a disorderly house. The case was, of course, dismissed. It would not be at all surprising to find some meddling neighbor complain of another for keeping a disorderly house, because they didn't know which side of their toast was buttered.

ON THE THROUGH TRAIN.

John Wilson, better known as Edward Gilmore, aged twenty-five, who has been known to the police as a professional pickpocket for the last ten years, was caught, on Saturday, in West-street, about 11 o'clock, relieving the pocket of Angelina Thomas, of No. 28 Garden-street, of the sum of $12 90. She caught the thief when his hand was in her pocket, and he was making his escape when arrested by Officer Harris, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who conveyed him to the Tombs. He was committed for trial, and the papers were sent into the Sessions. Upon being arraigned, he pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for five months. Inside of two hours after the commission of the larceny the thief had donned the felon's garb and was set to hard labor.

The Rights of a Husband and the Power of a Father.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 16.

Before Justice Ingraham

The People on the Relation of Lizzie Wolf vs. *Joseph Wolf.*—The relator in this case was married to a lad fifteen years old, about a week since. The boy's name is Jacob, and he is the son of the defendant above named. Since the marriage, it is alleged that the father has restrained the youthful husband of his liberty, in violation of the rights of the relator. Hence a writ was sued out, served on the respondent, and he was required to show cause why the husband should not be restored to his wife. A return was made by the respondent, in which he denied the allegations in the petition, and set up that the "romantic young husband, disregarding his marriage vows, had left bed and board on his own responsibility."

This return was traversed, testimony taken, and yesterday morning, upon an application for a dismissal of the writ, permission was asked to take the testimony of another witness, who saw the son "in custody" of the respondent at a steamboat landing, from which circumstance it was presumed he had gone without the jurisdiction of the court, and that the father had it in his power to recall and deliver him over to his faithful and anxious wife.

The court ruled that as the husband was a boy large enough to go about unattended, and of his own free will, it had no power to compel the respondent to perform the act suggested by counsel. The application to discharge the writ was granted.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 16.

By Justice Moncrief.

The Continental Copper and Lead Mining Company *vs.* Robert Frockleick; motion denied with $10 costs. Charles Denison *vs.* Jacob L. Bacht; commission issued. Eliza Waldeck *vs.* William Waldeck; motion to vacate order of arrest granted. Catharine Herman *vs.* Henry Sandmacher; motion to set aside order of arrest granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 16.

By Justice Ingraham.

The People on the relation of Lizzie Wolf *vs.* Joseph Wolf; in this case the writ of *habeas corpus* is dismissed.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 17, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The failure of the apple crop seems to be general this year. The quantity produced in Kentucky will be very small. A Mr. CUTTER, near Culbertson's Station, Kenton County, last year sold 2,500 barrels. This year he will only have about 500 barrels. The Nova-Scotia papers say the fruit of that Province will be very light this year. Many orchards in Annapolis Valley, Md., from which a hundred barrels of apples have been annually gathered, will not yield twenty barrels this year.

A commendable move is now in progress in St. Louis for the erection of sixty brick dwellings, two stories in height, each house to contain six rooms, three on each floor, and each to accommodate two families, with separate entrances to each story, and at a rent of $10 to $12 per month. A good lesson for New-York.

Virginia has nineteen millions of acres of unimproved land within her limits, to say nothing of other millions only nominally improved. And yet there are thousands and tens of thousands of men in that State living in idleness upon the bounty of the government.

The small-pox has disappeared in Alabama.

The restrictions imposed by the military authorities upon the shipment of cotton have been removed.

Gen. A. J. SMITH left Montgomery on the 30th ult. for Texas. A daily line of stages has been established between Montgomery and Prattville.

The St. Joseph, Mo. *Herald* of Sunday says: "Dr. SILAS MCDONALD, of this city, has already sold from 200 Concord grape vines $400 worth of grapes." At that rate one acre, or 1,000 plants, would yield $2,000.

Six hundred and thirty-five tons of coal in one hundred and twenty-seven cars, were recently drawn from Easton to Elizabeth, on a wager, by a single locomotive on the New-Jersey Railroad, to show the power of the machine.

A merchant at Washington has contracted to furnish one thousand tons of coal to the Treasury Department at $11 43 to $11 55 per ton. Stove coal is retailing in Rochester at $9 95 per ton; in this city at $9 25, and in Boston at $13.

The People's Line of steamboats company recently laid the keel for the largest river steamboat in the world, being fifteen feet longer and five feet wider than the *St. John*, with one hundred more staterooms.

Hon. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, elected President of the Alabama Convention, is a man of ability, and was formerly a member of the United States Senate, and for a period the presiding officer of that body. He was a strong opponent of the secession movement.

Capt. R. J. WALKER, with a party of about thirty men, is now prospecting the hills and gulches near the head of the Little Colorado, Arizona, for placer diggings. The Captain will doubtless give this unknown country a thorough prospect.

Wisconsin has furnished 96,000 troops to the Federal Government, whose terms of service vary from three months to three years. This is about one-half of the arms-bearing population of the State. Indiana furnished 193,337, and Pennsylvania 361,939.

Capt. WIRZ is now permitted by the War Department to see his wife. His spiritual advisers have not yet called upon him. His health is improving, and he is incessantly engaged in writing.

The taking of the census of Jersey City has just been completed, and gives as the present population 37,361, being an increase of 8,105 since 1860, when the total number of inhabitants was 29,258.

At Elmira, N. Y., lately, an indignant husband applied to a Justice of the Peace for a warrant against a Baptist clergyman, his offence being that he had baptized complainant's wife without his knowledge.

A firm in Illinois has recovered a verdict of $2,250 against the Great Western Railroad Company for the destruction of their warehouse by sparks from a passing train.

A Mrs. Slater, of Cuba, Tennessee, fell in love with her hired man, and assisted him to shoot and butcher her husband. The wretches are likely to be hung, and surely they deserve it.

The Artists' Sketch Club, of Philadelphia, has offered a prize of $2,000 for the finest work of art illustrative of the late rebellion. Contributions must be sent in by Dec. 1, 1866.

There was a trial for superiority in Boston last week between a street-sweeping machine and a gang of Hibernians. The machine came out clean ahead.

The Buffalo *Commercial* says: "Judge HALL will give his decision in the Colchester case on the 19th inst. The maximum penalty prescribed by the law is $500 fine and two years' imprisonment."

The Columbus (Ohio) *Crisis* does not like the New-York Democratic platform "pretty well." It calls it "the feeble, unwholesome, demoralizing Albany platform."

The School Committee of the City of Newport, R. I., after a protracted discussion, has decided to admit colored children into the public schools, instead of having schools especially for them.

The grape crop in the vicinity of Cincinnati is reported to be very nearly a failure. The vines are generally mildewed.

The Paymaster-General has drawn $193,000,000 from the treasury since the 1st of May, with which to pay troops.

An ex-army sutler who resides in Indianapolis made $200,000 in fourteen months, which he invested in United State bonds, thus escaping taxation.

The Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad is fast advancing toward completion. Uninterrupted travel will be resumed at an early day.

Efforts are in progress for a musical convention, to be held in Springfield, Mass., some time in the month of November.

Troops garrisoning Mississippi are congregated at Vicksburgh, preparatory to evacuating the State.

Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM has definitely accepted the nomination of the New-York Democratic State Convention.

JEFF. DAVIS has been transferred to his new quarters in Carroll Hall, Fortress Monroe.

The Alabama State Convention has decided not to repudiate the Confederate State debt.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have purchased the Hollister Block, in Buffalo, for $40,000.

The government bakery at Washington issued in four years 49,572,798 rations.

Pennsylvania produced $24,000,000 worth of petroleum last year.

A glass of ice-water in Brownsville, Texas, is worth twelve cents.

Major-Gen. A. V. KAUTZ was married to Miss CHARLOTTE LORD, in Cleveland, on the 14th inst.

Gens. SHERIDAN and WRIGHT have arrived with their forces at San Antonio, Texas.

Gen. GRANT is still traveling West.

GENERAL NEWS.

Complaint having been made recently, by emigrants who had been charged from $3 to $5 a day [illegible] wretched board which is given by the emigrant boarding-house-keepers in Greenwich and Washington streets, below Cortlandt, Capt. BRACKETT has resolved, Mayor GUNTHER assenting, to compell these publicans to comply with the provisions of the law, first in taking out license, and secondly in conspicuously posting their rates in their respective houses, printed in five spoken languages. Capt. BRACKETT will notify these offenders to-day, and give them one week's grace, after which time he will enforce the law and strive to collect $50 fine from every delinquent.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners, whose duty it has been made to select polling places and appoint the proper officers to receive and canvass votes at the next election, have nearly perfected leases of the polling places, and will publish the list early this week. They will soon submit to the public a list of the proposed poll-clerks and canvassers, which list is to be subject to close revision.

The Board of Supervisors held a meeting yesterday. The report of the Committee on Taxes on the Tax Levy for 1865 was taken up, but no definite action was had thereon. The total amount of the levy is $18,076,099 01. Mr. SHOOK moved to insert the sum of $50,000 for the payment of the Census Enumerators, but the matter was laid over until the board meet again on Tuesday next.

Coroner GOVER having held an inquest over the remains of Rev. PETER HAMILL, the Newburyport priest, who committed suicide, on Wednesday, by cutting his throat, while on board a New-York and New-Haven Railroad train, the body was interred in Calvary Cemetery yesterday afternoon.

The steamboat *Chicopee*, belonging to the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, of Newark, N. J., was burned at her dock, in Newark, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The *Chicopee*, which was an old boat, was formerly run between this city and Newark as a passenger boat.

Mrs. BRIDGET CHAMBERLAIN, who died suddenly, of ossification of the heart, in the Hudson River Railroad depot, was a resident of Baltimore. Her friends came hither and claimed the remains last evening.

CORNELIUS TANAHAN, a child of 14 months, accidentally fell from a fourth-story window at No. 258 East Fifteenth-street, yesterday, and was almost instantly killed.

JOHN MACDONALD, who sustained painful injuries from falling from a wagon on the 31st ultimo, died at St. Luke's Hospital yesterday morning. He was a native of Ireland, 32 years of age.

Yesterday morning Mrs. MARY LADDING leaped from a second-story window at No. 145 Worth-street, and sustained a compound fracture of the skull, from which she died three hours subsequently.

On Friday evening the Fifth Ward Police found the body of an unknown woman, about 40 years of age, floating in the dock at pier No. 35 North River.

JOHN MACAULEY, a child of 7 years, accidentally fell from a roof in the rear of No. 39 Park-street, yesterday afternoon, and was mortally injured.

The Board of Education will meet at their Hall, in Grand-street, on Wednesday afternoon next, at 5 o'clock.

Our Leisure Hours—The Necessity of Providing Amusement for all Classes.

There is scarcely a more pressing necessity experienced by humanity than that of mental occupation. The brain must be found work, which is at once its aliment and its safety. As in the bodily system, the unsupplied stomach preys upon itself, so in the system of the mind, idleness means corrosion and utter destruction. Not that the action of thought and will ceases, but it becomes diseased, misdirected and evil; and anything which contributes to the supply of food for the mind is as truly beneficent in its aims and results, as any scheme conceived and executed by the noblest philanthropist of our race.

The life of great cities contains abundant illustrations of the terrible fruits of want of occupation for leisure hours. The young become prematurely old, the innocent become rapidly vicious. Nothing to wear is an evil; nothing to eat is a calamity; but having nothing to do, in a great city, is a condition involving consequences the most miserable and destructive. Especially is this condition prevalent in great cities like New-York. The daily hours of labor leave to the masses much vacant time, for the employment of which there is no resource. The domestic circle too seldom is sufficiently interesting to the young of either sex, and the domestic pleasures are too little cultivated to work a cure. Those who see at 6 o'clock every evening the vast crowds of boys and girls, men and women, pouring from down-town store and warehouse and manufactory, are led to wonder what they are going to do with themselves till bedtime; and the answer is too easily found. Thousands throng theatres, and kindred places of amusement, but tens of thousands lounge away the hours with idle talk, or in utter vacancy of mind, and tens of thousands more infest the sidewalk, the rum-shop, or the engine-house, and the result is the enervation of the intellect and the enfeeblement of the moral nature.

Of course this is a state of things aggravated by the want of dwelling space in cities, and is true of the laboring classes especially. The close and crowded tenement is fearfully destructive of the finer sense which seeks in literature, in music or the arts, its purest delights and healthiest development. And for some time to come we fear home to a large class will mean but a den in which to eat and sleep.

We are impelled to these remarks by a great deal which has appeared in English papers on the subject of amusements for working men. These amusements have taken various forms, but the most prominent is the establishment of working men's clubs. In Lancashire many of these clubs have existed for many years, and have arisen from the mutual efforts of workmen themselves, or, in some cases, aided by the employers of large numbers of men who have set apart portions of their manufactories for the purpose. Many factories in Manchester have their lyceums or mechanics' institutes within their walls, and here reading and lecture rooms and class rooms are nightly filled by intelligent seekers after knowledge. Very many Sunday-school buildings are also kept open on week-day evenings, and devoted to mental culture. We call to mind one of these latter, where young men and women attended to learn music, history, mathematics and many other branches of knowledge, and in which one night a week was set apart for a discussion society.

But it is only recently that anything like a systematic effort has been made to carry out a complete system of workingmen's clubs. A few wealthy gentlemen in London were the first movers in the plan, the plan itself consisting of the organization of a society for the purpose of providing suitable accommodation for the club, and advising as to its government. This accommodation frequently consists simply of a couple of rooms for reading and simple refreshments, such as tea and coffee, at cost price. A small subscription, not more than two pence, or four cents, a week, constitutes membership, and for this very moderate sum the members are provided with light, cheerful apartments, and newspapers, magazines and other periodicals, and generally the use of a small but well-selected library. The plan is found to succeed admirably, and the institutions maintain themselves without difficulty. The class which would abstain from idleness and mere loafing, if it had somewhere to go for quiet recreation, is much larger than is generally supposed, and this class gather nightly around the cheerful influences of the workmen's clubs in many of the largest English towns.

Another and still more recent development of working life in England is the holding of industrial exhibitions, at which the products of individual skill and taste are collected for praise and emulation. The influence of these exhibitions can hardly be overestimated. There would be little social depravity if young people were trained up to the adoption of some art or science as a pursuit for leisure hours. That family which has cultivated vocal music among its members will stay at home, in the society of great composers, whose harmonies are worlds of delight, which may be entered at the cost of a little labor. The crayon and the easel are within the reach of thousands who spend more time and money than would have provided materials and instruction over and over again. The mechanical arts can, many of them, be practiced and rendered sources of pleasure by the fireside, and a little praise bestowed on the amateur products of home circles by the visitors at the exhibitions we speak of, are wonderful incentives to exertion—for in the matter of seeking applause the old are always young.

But the spread of home occupations must be the work of time, while the establishment of workingmen's clubs may be accomplished at once, by any half dozen men in this city who have a little surplus means at their disposal. A room or two, simple furniture, washing convenience, a small tea or coffee arrangement, a few simple though strict rules for admission and membership, and a small subscription, are all the requisites—who will make the experiment?

Clerical Bickerings—A Lay Sermon for the Clergy.

The London *Daily News* narrates, in a recent number, a singular difficulty, or rather series of difficulties, which occurred at the dedication of the Church of St. Michael and All Angels in that city. We are informed that the first cause of offence to the officiating Bishop, Dr. TAIT, was the appearance of the altar, which was decorated with four handsome bouquets, which latter he desired should be removed. Again, on the entrance of the priests of the church, who were habited in surplices with richly embroidered stoles, he is reported to have said, quietly but sternly: "The clergy of my diocese must appear in the ceremonial of to-day in the simple dress of clergymen of England." No attention being paid to this, Dr. TAIT repeated, "I must ask you to take off those ribands, gentlemen;" which request was then speedily complied with. On the stone reredos behind the communion table there was a rough sketch, in charcoal, of the crucifixion, with two figures of the saints. This also was highly objectionable, and the Bishop desired that it should be obliterated. As the operation could not be well performed at that time, the incumbent, (Rev. Mr. LYFORD,) signed a memorandum to the effect that it should certainly be erased, on which the Bishop proceeded with the ceremony of dedication.

There is a good book which says: "This ought ye to do, and not to leave the other undone." But, without desiring to enter into the merits or the evils of the above dispute, it would be well for Episcopalians, as well as all other bodies which profess Christianity, to understand that something more is expected of churches and church-goers than religious quarrels. Let Christians attend to works of love and charity, and leave the fighting to the outside barbarians. If they were united they would hardly prove to be a sufficient ambulance corps for the great army of the unconverted world. There is a vast field of operations, quite sufficient to exhaust all the efforts of the Christians, both here and in Great Britain.

In both countries are to be found many instances of shameful neglect of duty. Neither the temporal nor spiritual wants of the masses of the people are properly supplied. Without advocating the wretched policy of almsgiving and pauperizing humanity, which is the bane of Great Britain, it may be asserted that if earnest and thoughtful men would apply their energies to the task, they might yet build a breakwater of true charity strong enough to repel and roll back the floods of immorality and vice now fairly threatening to overwhelm us. Instead of theory we want work; instead of division, unity. When truly Christian acts are performed all sectarianism is lost in their majesty. No Catholic would hesitate to applaud FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, who has made her name as melodious to suffering humanity as the trill of the bird to which it is also applied, nor would the most zealous Protestant withhold the meed of well-merited praise to the truly noble Catholic Archbishop, who died at his post, preaching peace to the fighting brethren from the top of a Parisian barricade.

Thus people of all denominntions are compelled to do homage to those who really perform the duties enjoined upon them by the precepts of Christianity. It would be well if the leaders of the various divisions, instead of wasting their strength against each other, would write against misery and vice, the common foes of all mankind. It is a sad reflection as well as a disgrace to the people of Great Britain, that they have so long suffered their religious animosities to prevent the general education of the people; thus victimizing the innocent children until the battle is decided between the Dissenters and Episcopalians. In our own country, this hostile feeling, which is most exhibited between those who strictly profess to follow the example of Christ, is still more to be deplored. The people have fraternized; the hands of the soldiers, red with each others blood, are now clasped in amity; the Southern Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Methodist divines alone declare against the full development of the Union. Let us hope that an examination of the unenviable position they occupy will yet shame them, at least, into the modesty of silence. We further trust that a comprehensive view of the religion of love that they are appointed to teach, and of which such dignitaries ought to be eminent exemplars, may yet convert their hard words into brotherly greetings, and their worse than Pagan animosity into mutual sympathy and Christian affection.

Railroad Disasters.

The public loudly demand that a stop be put to the slaughters by rail which daily darken our pages, and bring merited disgrace upon the country. One of the wisest of ancient legislators declared that that country was best governed in which a wrong done to the meanest citizen was considered and treated as an injury to the community of which he was a unit. People cannot and will not afford to purchase even the facilities of rapid transit by rail, at the frightful cost of half a score killed, and considerably more than that number wounded, per day. By comparison with other countries, the tale is found to be infinitely too large, and wholly unjustifiable. In the elaborate report of the violent deaths which have taken place through negligence or accident on steamboats and railroads, which was published in this paper last week, it was computed that the number of people killed on railroads in this State alone amounted to 285 during the past year, against twenty for the same period of time in Great Britain. This statement proves conclusively that guilt lies somewhere in the general conduct of our railroads; and there is no hope left of securing even a comparative degree of safety for the traveling public, but by fearlessly exposing and punishing it.

The press has done its duty in this matter. It has warned the public and faithfully recorded and exhibited in its columns the doleful returns of the daily disasters. It has also suggested many methods by which the progress of this flying destruction might reasonably be hoped to be arrested. Probably the most effective remedy would be to affix a certain value to the individual life, and a proportionate one to human mutilation or injury, and to embody the same in a State law. Under such a system safety could be compelled from the directors and managers of railroads on the strong ground of self-interest; for it is manifest that the amount of damages could be made to operate so as to obtain stricter attention to the security of the road and the conduct of the employes. It is also certain that the wholesome fear of heavy pecuniary losses compels such results from railroad officials for the benefit of the people of other countries. This system would also leave to juries the mere affirmative or negative of the question of guilt, as the negligence or culpability of an employe would not secure the company from damages. Of course, cases of individual guilt could be specified, and such fines be recovered if possible; but the innocent people who were wounded, and the relatives of those who were killed, would at least obtain heavy pecuniary damages in requital for their injuries, without further resort to law. It may be said that the passage of an effective act for this purpose could not be obtained from the Legislature. In that case the remedy would be with the constituencies. If the people refuse to act in this matter, it will simply prove that they prefer their money to their lives.

OUR TAXES.—From the report of the Committee on Annual Taxes submitted yesterday to the Board of Supervisors, it appears that the total amount required to be raised for city and county purposes for the present year is $18,076,099 01, and that the total amount of taxable property in the city and county is $608,827,855; consequently, a tax of nearly three per cent. will have to be levied this year. Thus the burden of taxation increases from year to year, no one appearing to know why or wherefore. The city is not better governed than it was years ago; the increase of population during the past five years is, according to the census, inconsiderable; our streets are just as dirty, and just as badly lighted as ever, and yet our taxes are increasing in such ratio that our citizens begin to think the time is not far distant when they will have to abandon their property to the tax collector.

THE LAWS OF PESTILENCE—THE RECUPERATIVE POWER OF HUMAN LIFE.

Yellow Fever in New-Orleans—Why—Medical Science—Laws of Mortality Among Children in New-York—Proportion Among the Children of Laborers—Laws of Plague in England.

THE BEECHES, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1865.

The yellow fever is in New-Orleans, returned to its natural home. Why is it there? Because Gen. BEN. BUTLER is *not* there. Would it not have been much better to have kept BUTLER there, than to have sent him away to gratify the malice of rebels and the jealousy of petty cotemporaries? When a man arises in this country of the great executive talent and strong common sense of BUTLER, we had better keep him in some place where he can be useful. He cleaned New-Orleans till the yellow fever left it. *Now it has returned*, and it will revel among those people who sneered at BEN. BUTLER. But my business is not with him, but with the laws of pestilence. In my last letter I traced very briefly the disappearance of the great plagues from Europe, and the increased length of the average life of man, solely in consequence of the greater cleanliness, the better police, sewerage and architecture, the better food and greater comforts of the laboring classes. Medical science has advanced also; but medicine aims only at the remedial. It does not go to the origin and prevention of disease. It does not begin with the great laws of life which God gave to man in the beginning, has continued in successive revelations, and has enforced, by all the penalties of disease and death. Physicians are men of science—nobly have they performed their office of healers of the body, and I honor the profession. But physicians, like mathematicians, have confined themselves to the material, and forgotten that the body is not man. Some years since, a physician wrote a book, entitled the "Human Body and Its Relations to Man." Those who saw it were startled. What does he mean? Is not the body a part of man? But, the physician was right. The body is not man—although it has intimate relations with man. When the physician undertakes to cure the yellow fever, or the cholera, in man, he undertakes to heal the body, for the time; but he gives no laws by which the MAN is to keep the body out of the next yellow-fever, or cholera, that comes along; much less how to prevent it. There are two men whose jurisdiction is much wider than his, (if they were only conscious of it)—the minister of the gospel, and the statesman; whose offices, by the way, are much nearer connected than the world supposes. When the minister of the gospel undertakes to teach the laws of true life—which is the sole object of his ministry, for in true life is salvation—he should be able to teach that those laws are profitable for the life which now is, as well as that which is to come; that is, the laws of righteousness are the laws of health and longevity. Those laws are simply laws of purity, temperance, cleanliness, industry, and order. I have shown the facts by which the health and longevity of the people of Europe had increased from the time of ELIZABETH to the beginning of this century, so that pestilence almost wholly disappeared, and the average of human life increased five years. The summary of this improvement, and the causes of it, are thus summed up by a French writer:

> "If we reflect that it is among the poorer classes that the mortality of children is greatest, we may conclude that if these classes lose fewer at the present day, it is because they are better able to take care of them and bring them up."
>
> "The action of the preserving causes of childhood continue to operate on the grown up person during the remaining part of his career, and those preserving causes seem to resolve themselves into an improved state of society—a more diffused civilization, from whence results a more happy and comfortable existence."
>
> "The necessary result of this state of things is the prolongation of the mean duration of life, which has extended beyond the limit within which it was formerly confined."

Let us now proceed to some of those palpable, tangible facts, which concern the City of New-York and every other city on this continent. I think some of them will rather astonish you. In one of your last bills of mortality, there were more than half of all the deaths children under ten years of age. But this is nothing unusual. Of 16,000 deaths in New-York, in 1848, 7,526 were under 10; while in 1849, (the cholera year,) the deaths were 23,773, of which 10,197 were under 10—that is, in the year of pestilence, the deaths of children were absolutely less in proportion than they were in ordinary years. Of the 8,000 deaths in addition caused by cholera, only a little over 2,000 were under 10, and most of those died of children's diseases. The tangible, substantial result of this inquiry is, that you have a present pestilence with you, greater by far in its consequences than the cholera. More than half your children die before they are ten years of age, and die of that domestic poison which invades all families except the few who are rich and live in large, airy houses. Political economists consider a "people" the wealth of a State. But where will be the people, under this fearful scourge? Your census disappoints you. Why shouldn't it? You must have a great immigration to stand a draft like this. Now, one of the sorrowful aspects of this sad fact is, that this immense mass of disease and death falls on the poor—on those who have to bear far the largest part of the sorrows and oppression of human life. You remember that when Christ told the messenger from John the Baptist what to say, one of the striking facts was "The Gospel is preached to the poor,"—yes, preached to the poor! Ah! when will legislators and statesmen preach the gospel of wisdom, of science, of human love, to the poor? When will they ever learn that it is cheaper to prevent disease by legislating for the purity, the cleanliness, and the temperance of the poor, than it is to send them to Randall's and Blackwell's Islands, to the jail, the penitentiary, and bury them in Potter's Field. In one year, 3,000 were buried in Potter's Field.

I said that these are mostly the children of the poor. I will give you a remarkable fact from the supplementary report, made by Mr. CHADWICK twenty years ago, under a parliamentary inquiry into the condition of the laboring poor in England,—most valuable documents. Take the following table of deaths, by classes:

NUMBER OF DEATHS.

	Adults.	Children under 10.	Total.	Proport'n of childr'n
Gentry and professional people....	1,724	529	2,253	24 per cent.
Tradesmen, clerks, &c..........	3,979	3,703	7,682	48 per cent.
Laborers....................	12,045	13,885	25,930	53 per cent.

Here we ascend from a proportion of less than *one-fourth* among the "gentry" to more than *one-half* among the "laborers." This table is so completely illustrative of the principles I have stated, that I leave it here. I must add that the whole number of deaths from epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases, do not amount to 1 in 4 of the whole number.

Let me now proceed to another law of pestilence. One plague *selects almost exactly the same localities and the same classes of persons* as another. This fact is important. It points to the *same causes* as essentially the origin of all pestilences. I cannot here give the details which prove this principle, but must refer to the Report of the British Poor Law Commissioners on the Sanitary Condition of the British Laboring Poor. Another of the results of these inquiries is that the majority of the deaths by fevers and epidemics are "preventable."

Now, if they are preventable, what possible reason can be given for not doing it? Alas! I fear that the barbarism found in China, Hindostan and other heathen countries, and upon which our self-complacent vanity looks with so much disgust, is not without some parallel in this freest and most Christian of countries. Your reporter says Chicago has 1,500 drinking-houses! The Mayor of Indianapolis says there are 1,400 there, and Cincinnati has 3,000, and New-York has —— how many? Is there any counting the almost innumerable dens of drinking, gambling, and licentiousness to be found in every part of your magnificent city? I have just glanced over the police reports of the TIMES, and what a picture of dark depravity do they exhibit! Every candid man wil admit the truth of what you say, that the young and innocent may walk over Murray Hill, and on Fourth and Fifth avenues, and on Madison-square, and not see these things. There are the good, the excellent, the admirable in New-York, and yet, I tell you, it abounds with filth, and guilt, and depravity, and uncleanliness. Is there none in Boston or Philadelphia? Alas! our great cities are full of putrefying sores. What shall we do? Why, the wise few, the virtuous, the good, must *put forth their wisdom* for the whole, and assume that empire which is theirs by both divine and natural right. If not—if there is not sense enough in the community to be so guided—the story will be soon written:

Trade's proud empire hastes to swift decay,
As ocean sweeps the labored mole away.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

First Rain of the Season—The Names of the Whalers that Escaped the Shenandoah—Vessels Seeking Refuge in Behring Straits.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Sept. 15.

The first rain of the season fell in the southern counties of the State yesterday, doing considerable damage to the unharvested grain.

Honolulu dates of the 19th of August are received. Vessels sailed on that day for Ascension Island to bring away the crews of the vessels burned there by the *Shenandoah*.

The whalers in the Arctic, which are known to have escaped from the *Shenandoah*, are as follows: James Maxwell, Arnold A. Bant, G. Arnold, Ben Comming, Canton Packet, Eliza Adams, Europa, Merelin, M. T. Warburton, Wm. Gifford, Richmond, Splendid, Vineyard, J. S. Thompson, and Minerva, besides the Emily Morgan and John P. West, which sailed for Okhotsk after being warned of the danger they were in.

The vessels burned in the Arctic and not heretofore reported are the *Isaac Haviland*, and the barks *Cornwall* and *Congress 2d*.

The *Brunswick* had been stove in by ice and condemned when the pirate burned her.

At last advices the following vessels were in Behring's Straits with small chances of escape: the *Congress, Corinthian, C. Howland, Elizabeth Surfe, Florida, Favorite, George Howland, Helen Snow, Martha, Martha 2d, Mercury* and *Sundown*.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 16.

CONDITION OF WIRZ.

Capt. WIRZ is now privileged to see his wife, she having obtained a pass from the War Department permitting her to visit him. The spiritual advisers, Fathers HAMILTON and WHELAN, of whom he seeks spiritual comfort, have not yet called upon him. WIRZ to-day was somewhat in better health. He is incessantly occupied with his case, frequently being engaged in writing until midnight.

THE CASE OF SAMUEL BURCH.

Yesterday, the writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Judge WYLIE on the petition of SAMUEL H. BURCH, filed by his counsel, JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq., commanding the officer in charge of the Old Capitol to produce before him, at 11 o'clock, the bodies of his father, SAMUEL BURCH, and his brothers, CHARLES BURCH and ORLANDO BURCH, whom he represents to have been unlawfully arrested and illegally held, they neither now or ever having been connected with the land and naval forces. To-day, Gen. BAKER, by whose order the parties were arrested, several days since, at their homes in Fairfax County, appeared with the writ, indorsed by the President, as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Sept. 16, 1865.

In the case of SAMUEL BURCH, CHARLES BURCH and ORLANDO BURCH, named within, the execution of the writ of *habeas corpus* is hereby suspended.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

Another of the family, ELIJAH BURCH, was arrested yesterday. They are charged with the larceny of, and marking government horses with the brand "S," and it is stated they were caught in the act. Already Gen. BAKER'S forces have recovered over thirty horses so marked, supposed to be with the same brand. Gen. BAKER stated there would be no objection to turning the parties over to the civil courts at once, if they could be tried immediately, or they would be turned over to be placed under bail. It is probable they will be turned over in a few days to the civil authorities at Alexandria.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed MARSHALL B. HOLLAND Collector of Customs for the District of Brunswick, Ga., and T. M. MURRAY Surveyor of Customs for the port of Paducah, Ky.

PARDONS GRANTED.

The President to-day pardoned six Alabamians, two Kentuckians, one Virginian and one Texan.

GREAT RUSH OF PARDON-SEEKERS.

The doors of the President are again besieged to-day by pardon-seekers.

PURCHASE OF FLOUR.

The Subsistence Department has contracted for the delivery of one thousand barrels of flour at $9 54, and five hundred barrels at $10 27 per barrel. The bids were from these figures to $11.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

Acceptance by Gen. Slocum of the Nomination of the Democratic State Convention.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 16.

The following dispatch has just been received in this city from Major-Gen. SLOCUM:

VICKSBURGH, Miss., Thursday, Sept. 14.

Hon. Dean Richmond, Buffalo:

Your dispatch announcing my nomination by the New-York Democratic State Convention has been received; also, a copy of the resolutions adopted by the convention.

Heartily indorsing the platform, I cheerfully accept the nomination.

I hope to be at home before the close of this month.

H. W. SLOCUM.

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.

The Confederate State Debt Not to be Repudiated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, Sept. 15.

A test vote was taken this morning and the convention decided, fifty-eight to thirty-four, against repudiation of the Confederate State debt.

FROM NORFOLK.

Jeff. Davis Transferred to his New Quarters—Arrest of G. T. Garrison—The Money in the Frigate Constitution.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 16.

The Norfolk *Post* says:

"JEFFERSON DAVIS was yesterday transferred from his casemate-prison to a room in Carroll Hall, in Fortress Monroe.

The change was made necessary, owing to the declining health of the late President.

Carroll Hall is, perhaps, the most comfortable building in the fort, and, instead of being limited to a port-hole view of the world, Mr. DAVIS will now be enabled to survey the entire parade ground from his prison window.

A telegram was received yesterday at the Provost-Marshal's office from Gen. BAKER, in Washington, to arrest G. T. GARRISON, of Accomac, and send him to Washington, with the property committed to his charge by Capt. WINDER, consisting of watches and other property taken from Andersonville prisoners.

GARRISON left in the Baltimore boat yesterday, in the charge of Capt. HITCHCOCK, for Washington, in obedience to the orders received by telegraph."

The *Post* also says:

"The press of the country has been extensively sold in regard to the reported recovery of the safe of the frigate *Cumberland*, containing a large amount of specie. The only money recovered, as we stated at the time, was a $20 gold piece."

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

Further Negotiations—Treaty of Peace with the Cherokees and other Tribes.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Thursday, Sept. 14.

Col. PARKER and Secretary IRWIN have been detailed from the Indian Commission and will leave here on Saturday for Bluff Creek, Colorado, where they will meet other commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interier to treat with the Arrapahoes, Cheyennes and other Indians. The meeting will take place on the 4th of October. Gen. SANBORN, Superintendent MURPHY, KIT CARSON and WM. W. BENT will also be there.

The Wachitas and Potes and a portion of the Cherokees signed a treaty of peace to-day.

Delegates from the Comanches, and also rebel delegations of Indians from Armstrong's Academy, arrived to-day.

Movements of Secretary Stanton and Surgeon-General Barnes.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 16.

Secretary STANTON and Surgeon-General BARNES, are in Boston, the guests of Hon. SAMUEL HOPPER.

They propose remaining about here several days.

Reception of Gen. Grant.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 16.

At the request of a number of prominent citizens, the Mayor has called a meeting for to-night, to make arrangements for the reception of Gen. GRANT, who is expected to arrive here next week. The City Councils have tendered him the hospitalities of the city.

The Trial of Champ Ferguson.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Sept. 16.

Lieut. BLACKMAN, Judge-Advocate of the Military Commission for the trial of CHAMP FERGUSON, commenced his closing argument for the prosecution to-day. He did not finish, but will conclude on Monday.

The European Capitalists.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 16.

The European capitalists visited the various points of interest in and around the city to-day. They were entertained by a grand banquet at the Tremont House this evening. They will leave here on Tuesday morning via the Michigan Southern Railroad.

Heavy Failure of a Banking House in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 16.

R. ELLIS, JR., & Co., bankers, failed yesterday, owing to heavy losses in gold transactions.

FROM ALABAMA.

The Tour of Gen. Fisk—Talk to the Freedmen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Decatur, Ala., Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1865.

The tour of Gen. Fisk having reached its southern terminus at Atlanta, Ga., we completed our casual investigations there, and turned our faces westward.

It is a long and tedious ride from Atlanta to Decatur; but we were relieved by a good rest at Huntsville, where the most important proceedings of the whole Freedmen Bureau inspection tour transpired. In 1860 the aggregate of population of two adjoining counties here, Madison (in which is Huntsville,) and Limestone, (in which is Athens,) was as follows:

Madison, colored	14,765	
Madison, whites	11,685	
Excess of colored		3,080
Limestone, colored	8,091	
Limestone, white	7,215	
Excess of colored		876
Total excess of colored		3,956

This was out of a total population of 41,756, there being in the two counties 22,856 *colored* people—not negroes! (There are few negroes in the South, the most of the colored persons having been more or less *bleached* by the "superior" race!) This colored population of the northern portion of Alabama has increased, rather than diminished, and upon urgent solicitation of intelligent colored citizens and others, Gen. Fisk, after a proper advertisement by posters and the assembling of several thousands, delivered a most appropriate address. How astoundingly we progress! South Carolina has never excelled Alabama in her devotion to slavery. "Fire-eaters" thrived here as the silk-worm on the lovely foliage of the mulberry. The utterance of a single sentiment adverse to the justice, right and divinity of slavery, within the sovereign jurisdiction of Alabama five years ago, would have consigned you to an envelopment of tar and feathers, to a "ride upon the rail," and then to the most convenient limb for a gallows. But yesterday thousands upon thousands of colored people formed in procession, headed by a band of music, the performers wearing the blue uniform of United States soldiery, and marched through the streets of one of the most aristocratic little cities in the South, to a contiguous grove, there to listen to an address in their own behalf, from a white man, upon whose shoulders glitters a little star which is at once typical of our country's prowess, glory, strength and liberty! The General began by saying:

"To aid in restoring peace to the country—to give understanding to the people, and direct them in the pathway to prosperity, we come here to-day." He was glad that the shackles of slavery had been broken from all of this vast throng; also glad that the rostrum had been emancipated. He was glad to see the day that a man from the North could talk as freely in New-Orleans, in Charleston, or in Montgomery, as he could in Boston, New-York, or Chicago. From out of a system of barbarous slavery, unparalleled in all the civilized world, these people will have, as an inheritage of the mad folly of rebellion, freedom, and homes of their own! [Prolonged cheers.]

But he urged them to work—work industriously; and he said, "We are going to break up every contraband camp in the country. They are only evils—continued evils. No honest man who is able to labor, whether white or black, will hang around a government camp for rations."

He said the old talk of the Abolitionists was, "Agitate, agitate, agitate." But his theory now is, educate, educate, educate. And in addition to urging them to educate, and to complimenting them on their splendid success in their efforts so far, he urged them to be economical in spending their earnings. "Don't throw your money away for ribbons, frippery and trash." "We colored people spend too much for fine fixin's," said he; "save your money, for if you don't, next Winter when the cold storm cometh, and the colored people freezing and starving, the white folks will say: 'I told you so; the nigger can't take care of himself.'" Of slavery he said:

"Let it be buried deep as hell, and buried face downward, so if it should be possibly brought to life again it will scratch up in China, for we don't want it here!"

This morning's Huntsville *Advocate*, a clever, loyal journal, edited by a clever, loyal man, says of the meeting:

"Yesterday there was a large procession of freedmen, flags, marshals, streamers, &c., and a speech in the grove, under the same tree where Yancey spoke in 1860, from Gen. C. B. Fisk of the Freedmen's Bureau. He reaps the ripened grain from the seed that Yancey sowed five years before, while the husks are left to us. Gen. Fisk's speech was an official exposition of the bureau and the course he was pursuing. Every white person in the county should have heard his remarks, that they might know what it is their duty to know, so as to act right under the law."

His speech was long, interesting and well received by the vast and enthusiastic throng. Several hundreds of leading white citizens were present. A person, with an eye half inclined to do justice to his judgment, would not fail to observe the unusual intelligence of this audience of colored people. Nine-tenths of them are at work; in fact none of them who are young enough and old enough to work obtain help from Uncle Sam. Yet, while standing and talking with one of the prominent gentlemen of Northern Alabama, the Chairman of the Union Committee who went to see President Johnson to designate the Provisional Governor, and the gentleman to whom the President has delegated the power of designating the bestowal of all the Federal patronage in North Alabama—he observed: "These niggahs won't work. We have to pass State laws to force them to work." Coming from such a source, I recognize it as a very important assertion, as evidencing the animus of the reconstruction (or office-taking) loyalty and Unionism of the South. He also gave me the name of the candidate that they will nominate for Governor. It is all cut and dried. The proposed candidate served as an officer in the rebel army. No comments necessary. The adoption of the constitutional amendment by these States under the "embargo" of the Government of the United States, is a simple, absurd farce, without a single redeeming feature. The United States says to them: "Gentlemen, adopt the amendment and abolish slavery, or do without the offices or the good will of the General Government." It is taking the oath with a mental reservation. It is a bid for the most astounding fraud on the motives of men, a legal recognition of a heartless lie, and makes the basest hypocrisy respectable and profitable. Travel through these States and intermingle with these people as I have done, then you will wholly agree with me.

This camp at Decatur is the only one which will be continued; and it will close before Jan. 1, 1866. At present, it is the best camp in the district. The plantation belonged to Capt. Hopp, killed in the rebel army at Gaines' Mills. It is a splendid one, on which the bureau has 1,000 acres under cultivation—800 cotton, 200 corn. The yield will be excellent, considering the drouth, which has ruined the whole agricultural prospect of Northern Alabama. Capt. Hopp raised the first company for rebellion in this State. On his farm now 500 free men of color labor for themselves. They support a good school, have built a church, and sustain a clergyman, the whole under the admirable supervision of Lieut. J. W. Harris.

J. Q. T.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Effect of Social Influences on Army Officers—Prospective Southern Convention—Convention of Colored Citizens.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Raleigh, N. C., Monday, Sept. 4, 1865.

Some time since, in this correspondence, I referred to the fact that some of our officers were undoubtedly giving away to the influence brought to bear on them by certain classes of the inhabitants of this section. Dinners, rides, and pleasant conversaziones with pleasant society, are well calculated to turn the heads of any class of men, particularly when contrasted with the dry monotony of camp life, and when they are tinctured with skillful flattery they easily subdue the conqueror. On account of this statement your correspondent was taken to task by a certain busy-body, and now he refers to the matter, because he is able to justify himself. *On dit:* That an officer, at the request of several young ladies, natives, drank the health of Gov. Vance, the late rebel Governor of this State, and lately released from the Old Capitol Prison, and afterward drank a toast to "Our President, Jeff. Davis." As the matter will soon undergo official investigation, I forbear the mention of names. In loyal circles the affair is all the talk.

The prospect of a grand Southern Convention, started by some of the financial and political schemers of the South, is attracting a little attention in North Carolina. In connection with another project to establish a direct line of steamers from some Southern port to Europe, and other plans to relieve the South from its past dependence on the North, and thereby kill, commercially, that prosperous, but greedy, section of the United States, which has only succeeded in its prosperity by its trade with the South and contracts during the war, this proposed convention will be the darling enterprise of the non-intercourse with the Yankee cliques of the late rebel States. To gain supremacy in the national councils and thereby establish some sort of a soothing compromise in the way of payment of certain rebel war debts, will be one of the objects of this convention. The movement is yet in its bud, but wherever the idea is promulgated it finds a few supporters, and finally it grows to be popular with all the Japanese as its proportions are fully developed. That a convention having for its aim the advancement of the commerce of the South, and the promotion of loyalty, would be of great benefit so the country at large no one will deny; but with the undercurrent which controls this project, so apparent to a casual observer, we cannot expect that any good will arise from it if it is successful. There are enough loyal people in the South to defeat this attempt to revive old fires of sectionalism, and they will do it if they are kept posted as they ought to be.

The great sensation of the day is a meeting of colored men recently held in Newbern, which resulted in the publication of a call for a convention to be held in Raleigh on the 29th of this month. As this meeting is the first of the kind ever held in the State of North Carolina, it may be well to put its action on record. Mr. Galloway, a mulatto, was the leading spirit and made the speech of the occasion. In speaking for his brethren he announced their wants in the following language:

"In the first place, Mr. President, we want to be an educated people and an intelligent people. We want to read and write and acquire those accomplishments which will enable us to discharge the duties of life as citizens. In the second place we want to be allowed the privilege of voting. [Applause.] I know that the white people, or some of them will object to this. But if they refuse to allow us the privilege of free suffrage, I am willing to compromise the matter with them. I am willing that the test of education should be made to rule in the matter, for both white and black, and I tell you, Mr. President, that if this is done, one half the white people of North Carolina will be debarred from voting. [Tremendous applause.] I believe the negro ought to be allowed to vote; I am sure we would not abuse it. If the negro knows how to use the cartridge box, he knows how to use the ballot-box. If he is capable of handling the one he is capable of handling the other. But the rebels don't want us to vote, or they say they don't. With all their grumbling—and they say they will quit the country and go to Europe if the negro is allowed to vote—and I know it would be no loss to the government if they did quit—I tell you, Mr. President, it wouldn't be six months before they would be putting their arms around our necks and begging us to vote for them for office." [Tremendous applause.]

This man Galloway is said to be an eloquent orator, and a general favorite with those who know him. He made some excellent hits on the equality question, among which was the following:

"The white man says he don't want to be placed on equality with the negro. Why, Sir, if you could only see him slipping around at night, trying to get into negro women's houses, you would be astonished. [Treble voice in the corner: 'That's the truth, Galloway.']"

The resolutions passed are, in the main, as follows:

Resolved, By the people of Newbern, en mass assembled, that we do heartily approve of the holding of the proposed convention, believing that our present unhappy and unsettled condition as a people demand our most earnest efforts, by education, virtue, industry and economy, to qualify ourselves for the higher stations of life, and by appealing to those in authority to extend to us those rights and privileges of which we have been heretofore deprived, and which will now enable us to mitigate our present deplorable condition.

Resolved, That the many atrocities committed upon our people in almost every section of our country as shown not only by newspaper accounts, but by eye witnesses and the sufferers themselves clearly demonstrate the immense prejudice and hatred on the part of our former owners toward us; and that the enforcement of the old code of slave laws that prohibits us from the privilege of schools, that deny us the right to control our families, that reject our testimony in courts of justice, that after keeping us at work without pay till their crops are laid by and then driving us off, refusing longer to give us food and shelter, that whipping, thumb-screwing and not unfrequently murdering us in cold blood on the highways, in our judgment comes far short of being a republican form of government and needs to be remodeled.

Resolved, That our delegates to the convention be instructed to take thoughtful consideration of this most important subject, and urge upon the minds of the people and the convention for the reconstruction of the State, that it is to their interest as well as our own, that they should give us the right to vote in a State and county in whose cause (save in defence of slavery) we are ever ready to bear our part; that in asking at their hands the extension of this blood-bought right, we do it in full confidence of our ability to exercise it to the best interest of the State and country.

Resolved, That as in the providence of God, our condition has been changed from slavery to that of freedom, we are not insensible as to how unprotected and insecure we are left in the perpetuation of that freedom, without the elective franchise to sustain it.

The convention canvass is fairly opened, but has not as yet progressed far enough to develop any unusual circumstances. Nominations have been made in most of the counties, either through delegates or by call, and stump-speaking is the order of the day. As the convention meets on the 21st inst., there is not much time to waste, and the candidates are hard at work. So far as I can see, there are two classes struggling for the supremacy, viz., the rich, aristocratic, amnestied element, which includes the secessionists and war men, and the unconditional Union men. The usual balderdash of recommendations, &c., is, of course, practiced, and to an outsider they are sometimes ridiculous. For instance, a man who has borne arms or otherwise aided the rebellion is spoken of as "a gentleman well known to you all for his unsullied patriotism and devotion to our common country." The prospects are decidedly mixed, and it is hardly possible to form any judgment at present regarding the result. Both parties advocate about the same principles, with some exceptions on the question of rebel war debt, and are particularly unanimous in their opposition to negro suffrage. The result will not necessarily be a victory of principle, no matter which way it may be decided, as the great point in the struggle is the personal popularity of the candidates. If the party first mentioned get control of the convention, it will be safe to say of North Carolina that she is loyal, but her loyalty is of the compulsive sort; whereas, if the last-mentioned party succeed, it will be an indication that she has always been at heart true to the old flag. At any rate, the proper work of the convention will be accomplished, for all the candidates are pledged to the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment and the rescinding of the ordinance of secession. There is no doubt but what, when the constitution, amended so far as to abolish slavery, is adopted by the convention, it will be passed to the people for their ratification.

E. P. B.

The Official and Semi-Official Press in France.

The Emperor Napoleon's government is staunchly supported by three journals. The one, *Le Moniteur Universel*, is the acknowledged organ of His Majesty's administration, and is hence official. The semi-official are, the *Constitutionnel* and the *Patrie*, the former being more important and open in its vocation than the latter, which may be termed a journalistic guerrilla. It may, perhaps, be interesting to your readers to give here a description of the workings of the above newspapers.

The *Moniteur* is under the ostensible direction of two gentlemen well known as journalists in Paris, Messieurs Turgan & Dalloz; the latter, being the junior, attends more particularly to the commercial administration of the paper, while M. Turgan is the chief political editor—"*Le Directeur Politique*." Still, these are in reality but lay figures, or, at best, secretaries. The Emperor manages the *Moniteur* through his Chief of the Press, a person known in Paris as the "*Chef du Division de la Presse*," this being a "bureau," or office, in the palace of the Minister of the Interior, which office was established as a check or spy upon the daily journals of Paris. All telegrams, all political matters, in short, the contents of the Paris papers, must be, in a greater or lesser measure, subjected to the chief of this *bureau* before publication—any infringement of this rule subjecting the offender to certain punishment. This official is, in reality, the editor of the *Moniteur*, and at his orders it is made up. Frequently weeks pass by without his finding it necessary to trouble the Emperor about the journal, but then some knotty subject will arise, and the *Chef* may be seen in attendance at the Tuilleries. He is admitted to the presence of His Majesty, and the difficulty discussed. The two then arrange the form of publication which they deem the most likely to be serviceable, and Messrs. Turgan & Dalloz receive the manuscript in a large envelope, with the great red seal. They never question the matter. Just as the communication comes to hand does it appear the next day in the official organ. The Emperor's decrees, his discourses, his acts of grace or pardon, in short all the official intelligence, first appears in the *Moniteur*. But it often happens that this journal is the last to publish very important and significant matters. The reasons for this reticence are obvious. The French people have learned to look upon the *Moniteur* as the mouthpiece of the Emperor, and they attach such importance to its least saying that great care must be evinced to avoid creating impressions such as might injure the administration; so until the Emperor or the *Chef* have given orders, the official organ is oftentimes strangely silent.

The *Constitutionnel*, the leading semi-official journal in Paris, is edited ostensibly by M. Paulin Limayrac, but here again the real manager of the journal is the "*Chef de la Presse*." Monsieur Limayrac, each day visits the Minister of the Interior and the Chef. He obtains his orders, gets his notes, his subject for a leader and returns to the office of the *Constitutionnel* to make a show of authority which his subordinates are well aware is not in reality vested in him. The semi-official journal receives, like the *Moniteur*, a subvention from the government and has the additional benefit of being allowed in many instances to publish news of important political signification, in advance of other Paris journals, thus acquiring a prestige which adds to its weight as an organ of the government. It often happens that the *Constitutionnel* is ordered to broach subjects which are to be afterward discussed by the *Moniteur*, but which it is feared might too greatly perturb the public mind, were they at once taken up by the official organ. The *Constitutionnel*, by mentioning a subject, at once gives it that weight which will cause the public to understand that the matter is under the supervision of the government. If it provokes too much opposition, it is allowed to die away, and at some opportune moment the *Moniteur* chides the *Constitutionnel* for having started a matter which cannot be approved of by His Majesty. If, on the contrary, the subject is one which meets with public favor or approbation, the *Moniteur* takes it up, and the affair assumes official importance.

In this manner the semi-official journal renders great service to the Emperor and his ministers, and accordingly its editor, and the staff at his orders, are decorated and receive liberal salaries. They are men of ability, and, through the direct influence of the court, well received in society, and become very devoted adherents of the Napoleonic dynasty. The *Constitutionnel* is owned by a certain number of stockholders, who divide the gains of the journal, which are large, as, beside the subvention it receives from the government, it has a large income from its advertising columns. The notorious Paris banker, Mires, was the principal owner of the *Constitutionnel*, and at one time endeavored to turn the paper against the Government. The Chef de la Presse quietly resisted this. He instructed Monsieur Limayrac to pay no attention to Mires, to receive no orders save from himself, and to his intense indignation and astonishment Mires thus found his own property taken out of his hands. He came to the office of the journal, stormed and threatened, but Limayrac paid no attention to him, and on one occasion actually caused the messenger to turn him into the street. Finding resistance unavailing, Mires gave up the struggle, concluding, doubtless, that in France the liberty of the press was a matter of the future, certainly not of the present.

The *Patrie* is, as I said above, the scout or guerrilla for the Emperor Napoleon's government. Its duties are not always pleasant, but then the subvention is liberal. The *Patrie* is made use of as follows: It starts subjects which the *Moniteur* dare not touch, and which, if they appeared in the *Constitutionel* would at once receive too much importance. The *Patrie* makes the first essay, and where the subject is unpopular receives the most scathing rebukes from the official organ. It is called to account, threatened with *avertisement* (official rebukes, three of which cause the suspension of a journal,) and otherwise abused and maltreated. It is denied by the Administration as an auxiliary—is ridiculed, belittled, scolded; and the offensive subject is dropped forever, or at any rate, allowed to rest until a more favorable turn in the popular mind is supposed to have taken place. The *Patrie* is thus at times placed in a most unpleasant position and its editors are lampooned, laughed at. But M. Delamarre, the chief editor and proprietor of the journal, bears all this with becoming fortitude. As I said above, the subvention is liberal, and then as often happens, the subject mooted is one to please the people, whereupon the *Patrie* becomes for the time being an object of interest, and continues such until the *Constitutionnel*, and finally the *Moniteur*, take the question out of the province of the guerrilla journal. It sometimes happens that the *Patrie* is ordered to make false statements, that the government may assume the virtuously indignant tone and wither the offending journal with its sarcasm and awful threats. At these periods the writers for the *Patrie* are very miserable and uncomfortable, but as sooner or later amends are made, they endure the onus of the present for the prospective emolument or honorific distinction, and, I may here add, that they are never disappointed or deceived—sooner or later they reap their reward.

The *Patrie* was intensely in favor of the late Confederacy, because it had received orders to espouse that cause. The Emperor Napoleon was desirous that the Davis government might succeed. He felt that the dismemberment of the Union was a matter of importance to him; would place between his forces in Mexico and the North a power which he might make an ally of, and as he wished to educate the public mind in France to take unfavorable views of this Republic, he caused the *Patrie* to abuse the Washington administration and praise that at Richmond. The work was done by the writers of the *Patrie* with all the more zeal, from the fact that Slidell, the rebel commissioner, made a liberal use of his gold where he wished to secure partisans for the Confederacy. But as is the case with the majority of French and English writers, the editors of the *Patrie* were profoundly ignorant as regards this country, hence the lamentable mistakes made by that journal in its advocacy of Davis and his very bad cause. The French public, who understand the true nature of the *Patrie's* publications, saw that the Emperor was in favor of Davis, and as at one time the arch-rebel seemed most successful, the *Patrie* assumed somewhat more than its usual influence. Some day, and that probably not far distant, the *Moniteur* will give the *Patrie* a terrible scolding for its advocacy of an unsuccessful rebellion, and the matter will then be allowed to rest.

This hasty sketch will, it is hoped, cause your readers to more fully appreciate the publications of the official and semi-official press of Paris. They are to understand that the vaporings of the *Patrie* mean but little; that the ponderous articles of the *Constitutionnel* are of more importance, while the *Moniteur* is the mouthpiece of His Majesty Napoleon the Third, and as such entitled to all the attention which may be bestowed upon it.

H. A. D.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Hear the Other Side.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With permission, I deem it only just to expose the other side of some of the questions arising out of the late Long Island Railroad disaster. First, with regard to the management of the road: Mr. Holley, one of your correspondents, declares in his letter, that the President of the road is a king; he next states that he cannot deny he is a god, and concludes by asserting that he is an imbecile. Added to this singular compound of characters, he admits that he believes him capable of committing an act of atrocity, the performance of which would justly entitle him to the name of a devil. But there is, evidently, an *animus* in his letter, and if Mr. Holley is, as he states, *the passenger who is hated the most by President, conductor, engineer and baggagemen*, it is no wonder if he makes use of this opportunity to return the "hatred" with compound interest. But, by his own showing, there is a careful supervision in the management of the road, for he tells us *that every employe is a tool in the hands of the President of it, down to the newsboy who serves the papers*. This is certainly both cheaper and better for the public and the company, than too much delegated power. The curse of almost all such concerns is the nepotism and favoritism, that often not only destroy all order and discipline, but eat up the lion's share of the returns. It will be remembered also, that some two years ago, Mr. O. Charlick cut off no less than twelve hundred dead-heads. This is not the way to be popular, for popularity comes slowly by the way of justice. As a consequence, the stock of the company rose. The system was continued, and, since that period, passes on the Long Island Railroad have been, "like angel's visits, few, and far between." As a rule, with few, if any exceptions, it is the belief of the writer, that neither friend nor relative could obtain them. This was wretchedly mean conduct, but the stockholders viewed it in a different light. But enough is said in answer to this letter, for Mr. Holley, while he asserts that Mr. O. Charlick ought to be indicted for general incompetency in the management of the railroad, expressly excepts the late collision, by inserting: "Though not, perhaps, for this last catastrophe."

Your correspondent, who selects for his signature the grim cognomen of "Death on the Rail," has misunderstood the drift of my letter. It was not my intention to rescue railroad companies, but to call things by their right names, and to endeavor to rouse the traveling community to secure their own safety by law. But the paper in which my opponent's letter is inserted contains a sufficient answer to this "king of terrors," for on the same page in which it was printed, he will find that suits for damages arising out of the Long Island Railroad collision are already commenced, and Messrs. James and Durphy are employed to act as counsel for the claimants. I have no answer to make to his estimate of the value of his leg, viz., $20,000 or more, save that it appears to me about as much too large as the late Congressional appraisement of the value of a whole man, viz., $300, was too small. I admit his full right and title to his name—"Death on the Rail"—when he states that *if he was on a jury, he would not vote a cent for damages until the people rose in their might*, &c., &c. For my own part, having seen the people rise in their might once, I sincerely trust they may never have cause to repeat the operation. But I do wish to see a law passed at Albany, or, still better, at Washington, amercing every railroad on which an accident occurs in the penalty (not the compensation) of $10,000 for every life lost, with a proportionate amount for all who may be injured, to be paid to the relatives of the former, and in the latter case to the parties themselves. In conclusion, I would say, it is easy to perceive that the passage of such a law would depreciate the value of all railroad stocks now in the market, and in about the same ratio insure the safety of the traveling portion of the community.

JUSTICE.

Bishop Elliott, of Georgia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this day under the above caption I read with much interest your comments of this Rev. gentleman's conduct at this particular period. That *he* particularly has much to repent of, and that a truly Christian spirit would never be humbled in the dust, let the world judge, when they read an extract from his "sermon preached to the 'Pulaski Guards,' at Savannah, on the Sunday before their departure to join the army in Virginia." It may not be amiss to quote the writer's letter to his friend who sent him this sermon, as follows:

July, '61, * * "I received Bishop Elliott's sermon and read it through carefully and thoughtfully. It seemed to me a hard struggle to attain *some* degree of enthusiasm, in a cause most difficult to defend. He rests his whole strength in the facts that you are fighting for *security* and *against invasion*—two most delusive ideas—for I cannot resist the conviction that the South has wantonly thrown away their only security, and will soon realize this. And on the other hand we at the North have yet to learn that there is a foot of land within the limits of the United States belonging *to a foreigner*, and upon which a United States citizen is *an invader*.

Hard indeed and most desperate must be the cause which can lead a Christian minister—a bishop and shepherd of his flock—to the wicked deed of a gross misrepresentation. Perhaps he did it in ignorance; but I feel that in the sight of God, he is none the less guilty. He says most distinctly and clearly that the army against which you contend is composed of cut-throats, thieves and burglars—the sweepings of the prisons and penitentiaries; than which a more base and utterly false representation could not be made; a statement which in itself may seem harmless, but which, with a Machivellian cunning, leads directly to the inference that our cause is deemed so base that none but such a class can be procured to uphold it. You and I must strive to put an end to these infernal misrepresentations."

Now, Sir, who cannot read in these teachings the foundation of those cruelties practiced upon our prisoners? Who supposes that this man ever shed a tear, or raised his voice in their behalf, when the wails of our poor prisoners reached his ears from the neighboring pest-hole at Andersonville? for reach his ears they must have. Alas! alas! that Christ's teachers should fall so low, and so misrepresent their loving and tender master.

My object in thus calling attention to this matter is perchance to pierce the hard heart of this old man, who now, long after that God of Battles to whom he so confidently appealed, has decided against him and the justice of his cause, still has the hardiness to uphold its principles, by bewailing those who fell in its behalf. Better far, now that time is afforded him, that repentance and deep self-humiliation should take possession of his soul, when he reflects how much of that sea of blood his own conscience must answer for at the bar of God.

It is pleasing to the writer to find in this letter, that he so truthfully spoke the true sentiment in the North, when he wrote the following;

"I cannot admit that your proceedings have originated in wicked motives, or in aught than your intense apprehensions of legislation against slavery, and that your fight is for *security* against this. And yet the Bishop himself admits in his sermon that you only snuffed this scent from afar, and that you had not *realized* your apprehended danger. Times of great trials develop the true character of individuals, and so with bodies of individuals. Our present attitude in the nation develops the *fact* that our *national privileges never had* any value in your eyes, and that beside slavery they sink into insignificance, and day by day this grows clearer and clearer, whilst to the North these national privileges have been all in all. And you now see them deliberately throw their pecuniary and commercial wealth and all they have into the struggle for their preservation. It is the Northern conviction that no two nations can exist in our borders. Physically, geographically, politically, nature and the country are opposed to it. A separate Confederacy is a *Foreign* Nation in our midst, and nothing but annihilation will ever deter us from defeating this end. If the reverse be established I consider the American Nation as dead. I have no doubt many of you are just as firm on the opposite side and intend to stand there—but let us have a clear view of the precise points we are fighting for, and then 'God defend the right.'"

I inclose the sermon itself, which please preserve to be returned to me after extracting these portions referred to—particularly that on the eleventh page.

F.

Eating-Houses—Cheap Dinners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is a wide margin between $1 50 and 60 cents, but I think, with your correspondent W. H. B. that the last-named sum is too much for "a man on a moderate salary" to spend. Now, my eating-house is cheaper and better than any yet named, and is accessible to all, unless they are unmarried, or if married, do not keep house, or have wives that cannot make good bread. Simply, then, my lunch is prepared at home before I leave for my office, and consists of a few slices of good bread and butter, with a thin inserting of ham or cold beef. This is easily carried, and with an apple, a pear or two, and a few peaches, amply suffices until 6 P. M., when I dine with wife and children. I thus get a good lunch, get it clean, have it served up in a cool place, and avoid dirt, greasy waiters, flies and expense.

A MAN WITH A MODERATE SALARY.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Gen. Palmer to Complaining Kentuckians—Criminal Matters—The Expatriation Act Decided Unconstitutional by an Inferior Court—Commercial Items—The Fenians.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1865.

To those Kentuckians who petition Gen. Palmer for relief from the burden of a "population that will not labor, but simply exist as a nuisance," he says there is but one course which can relieve them, and whereby they can have this coöperation, viz.: To assure the colored people of their freedom, abandon the scheme of expelling them from the State, and gain or regain their confidence.

The contract, *vice* slave system, is reported making steady progress in this State, and found to work well.

Our criminal courts are particularly severe on horse stealing, but treat "nigger-stealing" as now a merely nominal crime. *Nolle prosequis* are entered in cases of those "aiding slaves to escape."

The sale of any firearms to soldiers here or in Jacksonville and New-Albany is forbidden. Murder and manslaughter make up at least thirty per cent. of our criminal court docket. Likenesses of J. Wilkes Booth and Sue Munday are still peddled, despite the imprisonment penalty therefor.

At the Bracken polls, a bystander, McCarty, said to a voter, Burkitt, who had just taken the expatriation oath, "you have sworn to a lie." Burkitt sued McCarty for slander, and McCarty set up that the expatriation act was unconstitutional and said oath a nullity, and so the words not actionable. The Bracken Circuit Judge decides the act unconstitutional, and dismisses the petition, and the case is appealed.

Dwellings here that rented for $15 a month in 1861 now bring $100 a month. Our business house rents have since 1861 advanced two to four and five hundred per cent. I hear our business men, for self defence, have resumed the credit system. The Nashville R. R. is said to transport $300,000 worth of goods a month, with a capacity for $500,000, but not to have shipped South goods purchased here as low and fast as desired; but Mr. Guthrie says the Nashville road's equipments are ample for all freight business that may offer, and promises to negotiate with the stockholders of Southern railroads connecting with the Nashville, when these roads are restored to their control, for through bills of lading and a fair and just tariff of rates and time table. Shipments from here to Atlanta, with great delays, have rated at $4 50 to $9 a hundred, though in 1860-61 but 82c.

The Fenian Brotherhood have a "State Center" in Kentucky and are organizing "circles" of all in Kentucky "who have the welfare of Ireland at heart."

PONTIAC.

A TOWN WELL OCCUPIED.

Three Years' Experience of Winchester, Va.

From the Winchester News, 25th ult.

The following is a list showing the many times the Federal and Confederate troops have occupied Winchester since Nov. 9, 1861, until Sept. 19, 1864, when Gen. Early was driven up the valley by Sheridan:

Nov. 9, 1861, Gen. Jackson occupied Winchester.
May 11, 1862, Gen. Jackson evacuated Winchester.
May 12, 1862, Gen. Banks took possession.
May 25, 1862, Gen. Banks evacuated.
May 28, 1862, Gen. Jackson took possession.
May 31, 1862, Gen. Jackson evacuated.
June 4, 1862, Gen. Sigel occupied.
June 9, 1862, Gen. Sigel evacuated.
Sept. 2, 1862, Gen. White occupied.
Sept. 3, 1862, Gen. White evacuated.
Sept. 3, 1862, Confederate cavalry occupied.
Sept. 15, 1862, Gen. Jackson occupied.
Nov. 22, 1862, Gen. Jackson evacuated.
Dec. 5, 1862, Gen. Geary occupied for two hours.
Dec. 5, 1862, Confederate cavalry occupied.
Dec. 23, 1862, Federal cavalry occupied.
Dec. 24, 1862, Gen. Milroy occupied.
June 13, 1863, battle between Ewell and Milroy.
June 15, 1863, Confederate army occupied.
July 23, 1863, Confederate army evacuated.
July 26, 1863, Federal cavalry dashed in.
July 27, 1863, Confederates dashed in.
July 30, 1863, Gen. Averill's cavalry occupied.
Aug. 2, 1863, Gen. Averill's cavalry left for Western Virginia.
Aug. 13, 1863, Federal cavalry occupied.
Aug. 17, 1863, Federal cavalry evacuated.
Sept. 1, 1863, Federal cavalry dashed in.
Sept. 6, 1863, Federal cavalry passed through.
Sept. 12, 1863, Federal cavalry dashed in.
Sept. 19, 1863, Federal cavalry passed through.
Sept. 25, 1863, Confederate cavalry occupied.
Oct. 8, 1863, Imboden passed through.
Oct. 13, 1863, Federal cavalry passed through.
Oct. 13, 1863, Confederate cavalry passed through
Oct. 18, 1863, Federal cavalry occupied.
Oct. 26, 1863, Confederate cavalry in town.
Oct. 27, 1863, Federal cavalry in town.
Oct. 31, 1863, Federal cavalry in town.
Nov. 4, 1863, Federal cavalry in town.
Nov. 6, 1863, Federal cavalry passed through.
Nov. 15, 1863, Federal cavalry passed through.
Nov. 28, 1863, Federal cavalry passed through.
Dec. 11, 1863, Federal cavalry passed through.
Dec. 24, 1863, Federal cavalry passed through.
Dec. 31, 1863, Confederate cavalry in town.
Dec. 31, 1863, Federal cavalry in town.
Jan. 1, 1864, Confederate cavalry in force.
Jan. 3, 1864, Federal cavalry in force.
Jan. 4, 1864, Federal cavalry in force.
Jan. 15, 1864, Confederate cavalry in town.
Jan. 16, 1864, Federal cavalry in town.
Feb. 2, 1864, Federal cavalry passed through.
Feb. 5, 1864, Confederate cavalry in town.
Feb. 5, 1864, Federal cavalry in town.
Feb. 7, 1864, Federal cavalry in town.
Feb. 11, 1864, Federal cavalry in town.
Feb. 17, 1864, Federal cavalry passed through.
Feb. 22, 1864, Federal cavalry passed through.
April 3, 1864, Negro troops occupied.
April 8, 1864, Confederate cavalry occupied.
April 8, 1864, Federal cavalry raided into town.
April 9, 1864, Federal cavalry raided into town.
April 28, 1864, Federal cavalry dashed into town.
May 1, 1864, Gen. Sigel occupied.
May 9, 1864, Gen. Sigel evacuated.
July 2, 1864, Early occupied.
July 21, 1864, Averill occupied.
July 22, 1864, Crook occupied.
July 24, 1864, Crook evacuated.
July 24, 1864, Early occupied.
Aug. 11, 1864, Early evacuated.
Aug. 11, 1864, Sheridan occupied.
Aug. 17, 1864, Sheridan evacuated.
Aug. 17, 1864, Confederate troops occupied.
Sept. 19, 1864, Gen. Early driven up the valley.
Sept. 19, 1864, Sheridan occupied Winchester, and it still remains in the possession of the Federal army.

Occupied by Union troops.......48 times
Occupied by Confederate troops.......27 times
Total.......75 times

One day occupied by both sides in battle, making 76 times.

Reopening of St. Paul's Methodist Church.—The St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Fourth-avenue, having been closed for repairs, will be reopened for Divine service to-day, (Sunday.) Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, pastor, will officiate.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

The Infallible Remedy! Durno's Catarrh Snuff, speaks for itself, in every intelligent family.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

At Hunt's 430 Broadway, best French Calf Boots, ready made or to order, $12. Patent Leather Boots, best quality, $14. Shoes and Gaiters of every description.

Meerschaum Manufacturers.—Pollak & Son, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and cigar holders at reduced rates, cut to order and repaired.

MARRIED.

Dalton—Depau.—On Thursday, Sept. 14, by Rev. Dr. Washbarne, George T. Dalton and Silvie Depau, both of this city.

DIED.

Bonner.—On Sunday, Aug. 13, at the St. Charles Hotel, New-Orleans, La., William Bonner, aged 24 years.

Charles.—On Saturday, Sept. 16, James S. Charles, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of the family, his brother Robert, and his brother-in-law, Henry W. Monroe, and officers and members of the New-York Lodge No. 330, F. and A. M., and the fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 401 4th-av., this day, (Sunday,) at 2½ o'clock.

Cooper.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 15, Eliza Jane Cooper, widow of John B. Cooper, of New-York City, and second daughter of Christian and Eliza Bowrosan, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 3½ P. M., from the house of her brother-in-law, E. T. Watson, No. 106 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn.

Henop.—On Saturday, Sept. 16, at Bloomingdale, N. Y., Sidney Stuart, Henop, aged 22 years.

Funeral from St. Michael's Church, Broadway, corner 99th-st., on Sunday, at 5 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Lathrop.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 16, Charles C. Lathrop, aged 48 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 435 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, the 18th inst. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Maley.—On Saturday morning, at 12:20 o'clock, Mathew William, son of Thomas W. and Caroline Maley, aged 6 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family in general are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. M. L. Long, No. 196 Court-st., Brooklyn.

O'Connor.—On Friday, Sept. 15, James O'Connor, native of Kenmare, County Kerry, Ireland, of injuries received by the Third-av. Railroad.

The funeral will take place from Bellevue Hospital at 2 o'clock this day, (Sunday.)

Richardson.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 16, Louisa Coggill, wife of Henry Richardson, and daughter of George Coggill, Esq.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Zion Church, Madison-av., corner 38th-st., on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Spicer.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 16, Elizabeth, widow of the late Gen. Peter W. Spicer, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, John W. Spicer, 61st-st., second house east of 1st-av.

Taylor.—At Rye, Westchester County, on Friday, Sept. 15, after a short illness, Wm. H. Taylor, formerly of this city, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services, to be held at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner 31st-st. and Madison-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Rye on Monday for interment.

Suydam.—At North Conway, N. H., on Friday, Sept. 15, James A. Suydam, son of the late John Suydam.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Thompson.—At Tompkinsville, S. I., suddenly, on Saturday, Sept. 16, Henry Thompson, in the 46th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Tompkinsville, S. I., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet the 12 o'clock Staten Island boat.

Van Nuyse.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Sept. 14, at Keyport, N. J., Emma, widow of John Van Nuyse, aged 89 years, 6 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 17th inst., from the Dutch Reformed Church at Keyport, N. J., without further invitation.

Webber.—On Friday, Sept. 15, Isaac Webber, eldest son of the late David D. Webber, of Pines Bridge, Westchester Co., aged 46 years and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his brothers, John T. and George D. Webber, are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 17th inst., at 12½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 207 Thompson-st.

☞ Westchester County papers please copy.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

EDITOR WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS independent journal; must have force, experience and facility. Address immediately, A. B. C., at this office. For the good faith of this advertisement, reference is made to the editor of the *Times*.

FANS, PARIS FANS.

Elegant styles, just received, Three, Five, Eight to Forty Dollars each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GILT, PEARL AND STEEL BUCKLES,

Two, Three, Five to Twenty Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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New styles—Two, Three, Five, Eight, Ten to Seventy-five Dollars a Set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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Just received from Paris—Five, Eight, Ten to Thirty Dollars each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

Pure Old Bourbon for private use. Choice lots of my own personal selection in Kentucky, embracing such popular brands as the Keller, Megibben, Miller, Boyd, &c. For sale by the barrel or single gallon.

G. E. MENDUM, No. 73 Chambers-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS.—Rev. W. C. Vanmeter, Superintendent. Sunday school 2 to 3½ o'clock, day school 9 to 3 o'clock. Prayer meeting WEDNESDAY EVENING 7 to 8; 1,543 children received during the last year. Come and see us.

NEW-YORK STATE SOLDIERS' DEPOT, Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-st., New-York City.—Divine service will be held at the above-mentioned depot, on SABBATH AFTERNOON, 17th inst., at 3½ o'clock. As this service is designed for the religious benefit of the soldiers, we would cordially invite any of our soldiers or sailors who may be in the city to attend. All others interested in the spiritual welfare of the men who have hazarded life for our beloved country are also respectfully invited to attend.

T. L. PREVOST,
Superintendent in Charge.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. C. Washburn, Pastor of the 44th-st. M. E. Church. In the evening, at 7½, the Pastor will preach the monthly sermon (postponed) to young people. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6¾, &c. Seats free. Strangers made welcome.

MR. BENJAMIN TODD, FORMERLY A Methodist preacher, will speak for the Spiritualists and Friends of Progress, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. No sectarianism. Something interesting to all denominations may be expected. Seats free.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ, and Future Life for the Righteous only, worship at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested to hear on the above subjects are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, 17th inst., corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3½ P. M., and at 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 P. M. All seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A young men's prayer meeting will be held at the Rooms of the Association, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING of this week, at 9 o'clock. Young men, strangers and others are kindly invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-av. and 35th-st.—There will be divine service and sermon in this church on Sunday morning next at 10½ o'clock; and at 7½ o'clock P. M. divine service and sermon. The Rev. Dr. Montgomery will preach on both occasions.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, West 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. Baker. Revival interest continues. Meeting each evening. Seats free. Cordial invitation to all.

AMITY-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—SERVICES on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M., in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Amity-st., near Macdougal, Rev. T. A. Eaton, Rector.—This church will be open for divine service on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and for evening prayer, at 5 o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH — HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. J. J. Roberts will preach SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON, and Rev. Edward Atwill in the EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Seats free.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. J. W. Buckland, in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, Sept. 17, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. Dr. Irvine will preach in the above church on SUNDAY, the 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) 35th-st., east of the 6th-av.—There will be divine service in this church SUNDAY, Sept. 17, at 10½ A. M., and at 4 P. M. Rev. Edward O. Flagg, Rector, will preach.

WEST FORTY-FOURTH-ST. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 9th and 10th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY, (Communion Sabbath,) by the Pastor at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and by Rev. John Brash, at 7½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S INDEPENDENT METHODIST CHURCH, 41st-st., near 6th-av. The Rev. S. S. Hughston will preach morning and evening, at the usual time. Sabbath-school at 2½ o'clock P. M., in the Lecture-Room.

ST. MATTHEW'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, Atlantic-st., above Powers, Brooklyn.—Rev. Isaac K. Funk, of Springfield, Ohio, will preach TO-DAY (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place.—Preaching in the morning by the Pastor, Rev. J. B. C. Beaubient, and in the evening an address on *Italy* by Rev. Prof. A. Tacchella, of Milan, Italy.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.—SITE OF the Old Brewery. The original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Select pieces will be sung by the school. Visitors will address the children.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av. SUNDAY the Rector will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. E. B. Russell at 7½ P. M.

AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway, preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. J. B. Dunne, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., of Brooklyn, will preach in this church on SABBATH, Sept. 17, at 3½ o'clock.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY. Subject: Morning—*Hypocrites*.

THE SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., Rev. T. Ralston Smith, Pastor, has been reopened. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BISHOP SNOW, OF MOUNT ZION, WILL preach in Jones' Hall, No. 656 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Those who would understand the mysteries of God's Kingdom are invited.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH—WEST 25TH-st., near 8th-av.—Public services each Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. Halsey W. Knapp.

CHRIST'S CHURCH, CORNER OF 5TH-av. and 35th-st.—There will be divine services and sermon in this church SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and 7½ P. M. Sermon by the Rector, Rev. F. C. Ewer.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., will reopen on SUNDAY, the 17th. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Cyrus D. Foss.

REV. R. S. STORRS, JR., D. D., OF Brooklyn, will preach in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., corner of 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of 200 children.

ELLA HOBERT, ARMY CHAPLAIN, WILL deliver her farewell sermon under inspiration at Cooper Institute, SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. The religious discussions are ended until cold weather.

REV. DR. R. R. HITCHCOCK WILL preach in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. T. Stork, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach on SUNDAY, Sept. 17, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Rev. C. Maurice Wines will preach SUNDAY at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. All welcome.

RELIGIOUS DISCUSSIONS AT METROPOLITAN Hall, No. 95 6th-av. On SUNDAY, at 3 and 7½ P. M., *Spiritualism and the Miracles of the Bible*. An experience meeting at 10½ A. M.

REV. DR. WESTCOTT WILL PREACH in the church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*Mordecai, Esther and Haman*.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Boole. Seats free.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—IN 33D-ST., between 8th and 9th avs.—Preaching on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Mr. Moss, of Charlestown, Mass.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near Broadway and 7th-av.—Preaching Sunday, Sept. 17, by Rev. J. G. Chase, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. H. G. WESTON, D. D., WILL preach at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of Madison-av. and 31st-st., on next SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE RUTGERS-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison-av. and 29th-st., will be reopened for worship on SUNDAY, 17th inst. Preaching by Rev. S. J. Baird, D. D., of Woodbury, N. J.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—Preaching by Rev. T. F. Hildreth, Pastor. MORNING at 10½, EVENING at 7½. Strangers invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—THE CHURCH will be open for divine service on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., Rev. Day K. Lee, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 16, 1865.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '67...R.	119½	800 Erie Railway......	87⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s,5-20s...C.	107⅝	200 do..........	87⅝
4,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. New issue..........	105¾	200 do......2d call	87⅞
100,000 do..........	105½	200 Erie R. Pref.......	88¼
20,000 U.S.5s,10-40s...C.	94	200 Reading R..........	107⅝
5,000 Tr. Notes, 73-10s. First Series.....	99¼	1200 do..........	107⅞
11,000 North Car. 6s.....	79	200 do..........s10	107½
10,000 Mo. State 6s.....	77	200 do..........s10	107⅝
4,000 do..........	76⅞	200 do......2d call	107⅝
6,000 do......2d call	77	300 Mil. & Pr. Du C.....	50
18,000 do..........	77⅜	200 do..........s30	49½
500 Cal. 7s..........	116	400 Mich. S. & N. I.....	68
20,000 O. & M. Cer.....	28⅛	200 do......2d call	68
15,000 do..........	28⅜	200 do..........	68⅛
10,000 do......2d call	28⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R.......	109
4,000 Chi. & N.W.1stM.	81	200 Ill. Cen. R........	126
4,000 Del., L. & W. 1st.	104	200 do..........s30	125½
1,000 Chi.&Alt.Inc.Bs	88	200 Clev. & Pitts. R....	71¾
5,000 Amer. Gold.....	142¾	100 do..........	71
4,500 do..........	142⅝	100 do..........s30	71
10 Bk. State of N. Y..	116	700 do......2d call	71½
29 Merchants' Bank...	110	200 Chi. & N. W.......	28
50 Fourth Nat. Bank..	95	40 do..........	27⅞
50 Metropolitan Bank	116½	300 Chic. & N.W.Pr.....	61
50 West. U. Teleg'h...	74	400 do..........s30	61
200 Quick. Min. Co....	48½	200 do..........s10	61⅛
200 Canton Co........	39½	100 do..2d call..s10	61⅜
100 Cen. Coal Co.......	58	100 do..........s30	61⅛
100 Cum. Coal Pr.......	43⅜	400 do..........	61⅞
100 N. Y. Cen. R....s15	93⅛	200 P., Ft. W. & C.....	97⅞
100 do..........	93⅛	100 do..........	97⅞
100 do..........	93⅛	200 do......2d call	97⅞
100 Chic. & R. I.2d call	112½	37 New-Jersey R.....	140
		14 Second-av. R....	65

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$2000 U. S. 7-30s, Second Series......	99⅛	100 Chic. & R. I......s3	112⅜
200 Erie Railroad......	87⅝	1800 Chi. & N. W. Pr...	62⅛
600 do..........s3	87⅝	600 do..........s10	62⅜
100 do..........b3	87⅝	400 do..........s3	62¼
100 do..........	87⅛	100 do..........s10	62⅛
100 do..........s5	87⅛	100 do..........b4m	62¾
300 Hudson Riv. R.....	110⅝	200 Cleve. & Tol......	107⅛
600 Reading R.......	107⅝	$10,000 O. & M. Cer......	28⅜
300 Cleve. & Pitts.....	71⅞	100 Cum. Coal Co.....	43⅝
1400 Mich. S. & N. I....	68⅛	100 Quick. Min. Co.....	48½
100 do..........s3	68⅛	200 do..........s3	48⅜
		500 Min. Hill Min. Co. 1	95

SATURDAY, Sept. 16—P. M.

The week closed to-day on a very abundant Money market to the Brokers at 5@6 ℘ cent.; most of the transactions on call being at the lower figure. Gold was a fraction firmer than on Friday; sales at 142⅝@143⅛ ℘ cent. Bills on London 109¾ ℘ cent. The Shipments of Specie by the day's steamers were only $31,400, making for the week $358,356, of which $291,856 in Gold bars recently received from California. The Stock Exchange was steady on the Government Gold bearing Stocks, and firm on the 7-30 Currency Loans, and showed more spirit at rather better prices on the Railway speculation. The Border State Bonds continued to advance.

There was no Second Board of the Exchange. At 3 o'clock on the Street, the following quotations were made:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s........	93⅞	94	N. West Pref....	61⅛	62⅛
U. S. 5-20s........	107⅛	107¼	Rock Island.....	112½	112⅜
U. S. 7-30s........	99⅛	99⅛	Fort Wayne......	97⅜	97⅞
N. Y. Central....	93½	93⅛	Cumb'land Coal.	43	43
Erie..............	86⅞	87	Quicksilver......	47⅜	48⅛
Hudson...........	110½	110⅝	Mariposa.........	12	12⅛
Reading...........	106⅞	107⅛	Canton...........	39⅛	39
Mich. Southern..	67⅝	68	Atlantic Mail....	147	147
Illinois Central..	125⅞	126	American Gold..	142⅝	143⅛
Pittsburgh........	71	71⅛	Ohio Certificates	27⅞	28⅛
Northwest.........	27⅝	28	Toledo...........	106	107

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York............	116	Irving............	107
Merchants'...........	109½	Metropolitan......	114
City..................	175	Grocers'...........	115
North River.........	120	Market............	105
Merchants' Exch'ge..	99	Nassau............	108
State of New-York...	112	Shoe & Leather....	104
Mechanics' B'k Ass..	98½	Continental.......	91½
Ocean................	85	St. Nicholas......	97
American Exchange..	114	New-York County....	145
Pacific..............	155	Import's' & Traders..	92
Chatham.............	125	Park..............	140
Bank of the Republic.	105	Central National....	105
Hanover..............	105	Fourth National....	95

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883......	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.Ex'd	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876......	100	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort...	77
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879..	102	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds..	63
Erie 7s, 4th mort, 1880..	95½	Galena & Chi. ex.......	101½
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M,'77	96	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort...	100½
Hud.R. 7s, 1st M. '69....	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund..	94
Harlem, 1st M., 69, '72..	101	N. J. Cen. 1st mort....	100
Mich. C.new,1sts,8's,'82.	113	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 1stM.	105
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts.	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	94
N. Ind. Gosh. Line, '68..	91	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 3d M.	81½
Mich.S. & N.I.S.F.7 ℘ c.	96½	Miss. & Mo. L.G.1st M.	33
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref..	77	Chi. & Alton 1st mort..	95½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. In..	70	Chi. & Alton Income....	87
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs....	78	Atl. & Gt. West. 1st M.	90½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M......	80½	Ohio & Miss. 1st mor...	77
Lack. & West'n Bonds..	99	Peninsula R. R. Bonds.	70
Del. L. & W. 1st mort...	104	Mil. & St. Paul, 1st mor	80
Del. L. & W. 2d mort...	103	Marietta & C. 1st M....	85
Tol. & Wab 1st M.......	88	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	94

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,460,091 16, including for Customs, $287,000, and on account of Loan, $554,000; payments, $1,462,872 94; balance, $71,340,775 10.

Cincinnati Commerce.

From the annual report of the commerce of Cincinnati, prepared under the supervision of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, we glean the following comparison of the imports and exports for the past five years, ending Aug. 31:

	Imports.	Exports.
1860-1..................	$90,198,136	$67,028,136
1861-2..................	103,292,893	76,449,862
1862-3..................	144,189,213	102,397,171
1863-4..................	389,790,537	239,079,825
1864-5..................	307,552,397	293,730,317

It will be seen that the value of both the imports and exports, the past year, fall far short of that of the previous year, which, it is hardly necessary to say, is owing in chief to the general decline in prices. That there has been a large increase in the value of commerce the last ten years, is seen by reducing the value the past year to a gold basis, and it will be found that it vastly exceeds what the value of the imports was before the war, even taking the highest figures, which were those of 1859-60. Now, the average premium on gold for the past year was a fraction over 87 per cent., and by making the proper deduction, as shown by this premium, from the aggregate value of the imports as given above, it reduces it to $181,452,915, which is $78,105,699 more than the value of the imports in 1859-60, the largest of any year before the war.

The following table shows the imports and exports of Provisions the last six years, each year ending Aug. 31:

	Pork & Bacon, hhds.	Pork, tcs.	Pork, bbls.	Pork, lbs.	Lard, bbls.	Lard, kegs.
IMPORTS.						
1860..	4,662	3,682	25,456	23,250,222	47,499	14,319
1861..	5,136	6,459	37,447	21,912,769	50,362	12,245
1862..	10,082	3,879	46,903	28,708,694	99,085	33,589
1863..	8,443	10,361	47,457	33,215,723	93,707	11,800
1864..	5,353	7,178	41,412	20,169,052	58,328	5,327
1865..	4,918	6,816	38,642	10,868,538	55,556	6,430
EXPORTS.						
1860..	59,532	39,833	104,347	345,932	60,658	55,701
1861..	47,861	32,251	161,635	776,571	100,806	46,445
1862..	39,458	40,965	86,363	2,058,393	139,596	61,352
1863..	27,746	53,735	123,900	700,881	144,147	33,699
1864..	34,759	31,549	136,126	1,810,875	82,836	13,028
1865..	27,727	37,440	86,061	1,124,756	64,011	17,674

Buffalo Markets.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 16—1 o'clock P. M.

FLOUR firm but dull. WHEAT dull; sales No. 1 Milwaukie Spring at $1 49; Milwaukie Spring, per sample, at $1 45; other grades nominal. CORN firm but dull; sales No. 1 at 75c. OATS more active; sales No. 1 Illinois at 43c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. MESS PORK $32 50. WHISKY firm; held at $2 24, with $2 23 bid. CANAL FREIGHTS to New-York: 16c. on Wheat, 14c. on Corn, and 9c. on Oats.

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 16.

Breadstuffs very dull. WHEAT—Sales unimportant; New Red, $2 05@$2 10, and Old, $2 17@2 25. CORN dull and declined 2c.; Yellow, 88c.@90c. PETROLEUM quiet and unchanged. WHISKY firm; all qualities slightly advanced; sales at $2 33.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 15.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 90; Morris Canal, 80; Reading Railroad, 53½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 59¼; Gold, 142¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

PERSONAL.

IF MR. HEARST OR MR. FOSTER, from Abbeville, S. C., are in the city, they will please call at the Anson House, corner of Spring and Crosby sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

TIMBER AND PLANK FOR SALE.

200,000 feet Indiana ship and shipping oak plank.
75,000 feet Canada oak ship plank.
Michigan, State and Susquehannah white pine deck plank.
Yellow pine timber.
Yellow pine flooring, ¾ inch.
Ohio, Michigan, Canada and State oak timber.
Canada white pine timber.
Canada hackmatack timber.
Black River spruce spars.
For sale at market rates by

JOHN W. RUSSELL,
No. 77 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have ll all denominations of THE 7-30 NOTES constantly on hand for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. All Classes of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

$500 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the recovery of seventeen UNITED STATES BONDS, stolen from No. 107 8th-av., on the evening of the 12th inst., between 8 and 9 o'clock P. M. These bonds are numbered and described as follows: Bond No. 37,864, for $1,000, 1881; Bond No. 37,865, for $1,000, 1881.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Bond No. 40,759, for $1,000; Bond No. 61,869, for $1,000;

SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS.

Bond No. 35,400, for $1,000; Bond No. 52,324, for $500; Bond No. 264,493, for $100; Bond No. 540,722, for $100; Bond No. 331,247, for $50; Bond No. 450,522, for $50; Bond No. 309,261, for $50; Bond No. 309,262, for $50; Bond No. 309,263, for $50; Bond No. 309,264, for $50; Bond No. 309,265, for $50; Bond No. 309,266, for $50; Bond No. 102,636, for $500; Bond No. 88,395, for $500.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

SAML. BORROWE, CHAS. R. COSTER, THOS. E. DAVIS, JR.
BORROWE, COSTER & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 19 New-st., and Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,

issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.), available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 24 Pine-st.
WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA and JAMES GOLDIE, agents.

Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the firm of Ketchum, Son & Co., are requested to present the same immediately, with vouchers, if any, to the undersigned, assignees of the said firm and of Morris Ketchum, at their office, No. 40 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York.

MOSES TAYLOR,
EDWARD BEMENT, } Assignees.
PHILO C. CALHOUN,

Dated Sept. 6, 1865.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.
This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot eighteen bonds, numbered as follows: 586, 574, 586, 47, 597, 373, 581, 211, 242, 292, 496, 98, 260, 122, 509, 589, 7, 141, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Germania Petroleum Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 6 to 21.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Duffus Oil Refining Co. will be held at the office of DAVISON, STILES & WOOLSEY, No. 229 Broadway, on the 23d of September, at 12 M., for the election of trustees and such other business as may properly be transacted by such meeting.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Office No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of Two per Cent., payable at their office, on the 15th inst. The transfer books are closed until that date.

A. STEVENS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1865.

ATLANTIC BANK.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 6, 1865.

A surplus Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared payable on and after the 15th inst. By order of the board,

OLIVER M. DENTON, Acting Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF 42D-ST. AND GRAND-ST. FERRY R. R. CO.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable at the office of the Treasurer, No. 53 Leonard-st., Oct. 2. Transfer books closed from 20th inst. to Oct. 3, 1865.

JOHN KERR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery—Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five percent on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHARLES PECK, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment, in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First.* That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JOHN K. HACKETT, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, number eighty-two Nassau-st., (room number 37,) in this city, on or before the eighteenth day of October, 1865; and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said eighteenth day of October, 1865, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at eleven o'clock A. M. *Second.* That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the thirty-first day of October, 1865. *Third.* That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land lying and being on Ninetieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, and between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Ninetieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and *Fourth.* That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of November, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1865.

JOHN K. HACKETT,
GEORGE WILKES, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM CAULDWELL,

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-third-street from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby given notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First.* That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Joseph C. Skaden, Esq., our chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (room No. 37) in this city, on or before the eighteenth day of October, 1865; and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within ten week days, next after the said eighteenth day of October, 1865, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at eleven o'clock A. M. *Second.* That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us, in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the thirty-first day of October, 1865. *Third.* That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-third-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-third-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and *Fourth.* That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of November, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, September 14, 1865.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
BENJAMIN GALBRAITH, } Commissioners.
JOSEPH N. BARNES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in the land, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, that we have completed our estimate and appraisal in the above entitled matter, and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a General Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1865, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed—and that a copy of our said report has been deposited in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department in the City of New-York, and at our office, No. 83 Nassau-st., (Room No. 20,) for the inspection of parties interested therein.—Dated New-York, Sept. 13, 1865.

ELIJAH F. PURDY,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, } Commissioners.
HENRY L. HOGUET,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A RESPECTABLE NOVA-SCOTIA WOMAN wishes to engage her services as nurse for children or an invalid, to a family going to California in October or November, where her services will be an equivalent for her passage money; the best of references given. Address Box No. 2,595 Post-office, Boston, Mass.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family, for a man who is able to speak English, French and German, and served for many years in the above capacity. Inquire at No. 18 Thompson-st., for G. GROSSMANN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business; the best of reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address or call at his present employer's, No. 8 West 16th-st., for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY IN THE BONNET department at Grand-st. Cheap Store, two experienced ladies of genteel address, as saleswomen. Apply, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at EDW. RIDLEY'S, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st. Learners will please not apply.

WANTED—A FARMER AND GARDENER; A man (not past middle age) thoroughly competent, sober and industrious, with his wife, may hear of a good situation with constant employ, by addressing Box No. 494 Post-office, New-York City, stating terms and giving reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, gardeners, grooms, farm hands, waiters, useful men, porters, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, house-workers, &c. Apply at the EMPLOYMENT HOUSE, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY, 16 OR 17 years of age, who is good at figures and a fair penman, to do office work; references must be unexceptionable. Apply to WILLSON WATROUS & CO., 1st-av., corner 39th-st.

GARDENER WANTED—FOR A SMALL place in the country, a short distance from the city; must understand the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables, and be willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 195 Fulton-st., from 9 to 10 A. M.

WANTED—A SALESMAN; A YOUNG MAN who has had experience in the upholstery and paper hanging business. Apply to W. & H. MUMFORD, Nos. 218 and 220 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A BOOKSTORE, A SMART BOY, about 16 years old; must live on west side of city. Address B. & O., Box No. 2,205 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A BOY ABOUT 14 years of age; must be quick and intelligent. Address, in own hand writing, Box 4,086 Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—A GOOD COACHMAN, SINGLE, and well recommended. Address M. S., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, stating references.

WANTED—LADIES' DRESS CAP MAKERS; steady employment, good pay. Apply at RICHMOND'S, No. 783 Broadway.

FEMALE AGENTS WANTED AT NO. 11 7th-av.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—Forty styles; one to twelve stops; $80 to $1,000. THIRTY-FIVE GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded us. See circulars for printed testimony from two hundred and fifty most prominent organists and artists that our instruments are unequaled. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE and upright pianos, melodeons, harmoniums and cabinet organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY FOR Musical Instruction is now open. Subscriptions for vacancies in the several branches received at office No. 152 East 13th-st. Terms, including music, $8. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, Musical Director.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS WANTED—ONE at $50, one at $75 to $100, $125, $150 and $175. Address W. W., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for

One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the

Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the

Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registered 62 tons
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 587 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-whee steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 260 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulnto No 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT. 12, AT 12 M., FOR THE

Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 to s.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 361 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat GoldenEra; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
No. 20 SOUTH-ST., BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 12, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 M. noon FRIDAY, Sept. 29, 1865, for the purchase of about ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY HEAD OF PRIME BEEF CATTLE, in lots of ten and upward.

These cattle are all in prime condition, having been on hand several months and fed daily with hay and corn, and are fully equal to any offered in market. So rare an opportunity for the purchase of extra fine beef is seldom found.

Proposals must state the number it is proposed to purchase, and the price per pound, gross.

The cattle to be weighed by the State Weigher on delivery, and the weights, as rendered by him, to be the standard by which the bills are to be settled.

Terms of sale cash in government funds. A deposit of fifty (50) per cent. to be made on notification of acceptance of bid, the balance to be paid when the cattle are delivered.

Successful bidders will be allowed ten days in which to remove their stock.

The cattle can be examined at any time from the date of this advertisement till Sept. 28, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. daily, at the United States Cattle Corral, adjoining the government hay scales on the Franklin road, near Baltimore.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids if they are deemed not advantageous to the United States.

The lots will be arranged numerically from Nos. 1 to 1,750, and the awards will be made in the same order, unless a particular lot may be designated in the bid. In no case will the skipping of numbers be allowed.

Proposals must be upon blank forms furnished at this office. Telegrams will not receive attention unless the same are prepaid.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Beef Cattle," sealed and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. THOMAS WILSON, C. S. U. S. A.

W. H. PARKHURST,
Captain and C. S.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
September 12, 1865.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 25th day of September inst., for the supply of 200,000 pounds of Fresh Beef and 200,000 pounds of Fresh Vegetables, at the New-York Navy-Yard and Station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed and has the license required by law.

The department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 5, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., for the purchase of 776 gallons BOURBON and 4,875 gallons RECTIFIED WHISKY, now in store at Newbern, and 866 gallons RECTIFIED WHISKY, now in store at Morehead City.

Bids will be received for the whole or any part (not less than one barrel) of each of the above lots.

The right to reject all bids is reserved.

Samples can be seen by applying to Capt. W. L. Palmer, C. S., at Newbern, or Capt. G. W. Chandler, C. S., at Morehead City. Successful bidders will be required to remove the whisky before the 10th day of October. Terms, cash, on delivery, in government funds.

Proposals will have a copy of this advertisement attached and will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for the purchase of Whisky." J. W. BARRIGER, Captain and C. S., U. S. A., Chief C. S., Dept. of N. C.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For a sewer in Fiftieth-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue. Also, lot No. 20 in block No. 344, and lot No. 54 in block No. 343, in the Nineteenth Ward. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 9, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th day of September, 1865, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of October, 1865:

A Panel of 100 Petit Jurors for Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part 1.
A Panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
Two Panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 2 and 3.
Two Panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
Two Panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

WILLIAM C. CONNER, Clerk.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE LONG ISLAND FAST TROTTING horse "ARIEL (Columbus stock) will be sold at auction by LEEDS & MINER, on MONDAY, Sept. 18. He is black, 16 hands high, 7 years old, very gentle in all harness and under the saddle; can make his mile in three minutes, and believed to be perfectly sound.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.

LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

AUCTION SALES.

CLOSING SALES OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, during the Month of SEPTEMBER, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:

NEW-YORK.

New-York City, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
New-York City, Thursday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 2, and Wednesday and Saturday of each week thereafter, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday and Friday of each week, to Sept. 22, inclusive, 150 Mules each day.
Harrisburgh, Tuesday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Mauch Chunk, Thursday, Sept. 7, 200 Mules.
Indiana, Tuesday, Sept. 12, 150 Mules.
Greensburgh, Thursday, Sept. 14, 150 Horses.
Reading, Thursday, Sept. 14, 200 Mules.
Altoona, Thursday, Sept. 28, 150 Horses.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Sept. 11, 13, 15, 25, 27 and 29, 150 Horses each day.
Indianapolis, Sept. 12, 14 and 16, 150 Mules each day.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Sept. 5, 7, 9, 19, 21, 23, 30, 150 Mules each day.
Chicago, Sept. 4, 6, 8, 18, 20, 22, 29, 150 Horses each day.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Friday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day

NEW-JERSEY.

Trenton, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 150 Mules.
Trenton, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 150 Mules.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 7, 150 Mules.
Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 21, 150 Mules.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 7, and Tuesday and Thursday of each week thereafter, 200 Mules each day.

KANSAS.

Fort Leavenworth, commencing Tuesday, Sept. 12, and continuing thereafter at such times as the Depot Quartermaster may designate, 2,000 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.

Tuesday and Thursday of each week, 100 Horses each day.

No sales of Mules will take place at

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The animals to be sold in September are superior to any heretofore offered to the public. The majority of them are sound and serviceable.

It is expected that at this series of sales, all the surplus government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should, therefore, avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in Charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000) tons Railroad Iron.

At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.:

Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.
About fifty (50) Freight Cars and one (1) Passenger Car.

At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13, at 5 P. M.:

One new Locomotive Engine, 5 foot gauge.

At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:

Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 foot gauge.
Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Two (2) new Trucks.
Sixty (60) new Trucks, framed.
Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.
About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.

Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AT AUCTION.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DIVISION OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 11, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster General, U. S. A., I will sell at public auction at my warehouse, No. 154 North Second-st., in the city of St. Louis, on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.,

27,000 ARMY GREAT COATS,

(more or less,) of different kinds and materials, as follows, to wit; Gray satinet, gray felt, sealskin, petersham, light blue satinet and pilot cloth, all boxed in good order for shipping.

Terms: Cash on delivery, U. S. funds. Each successful bidder will be required to deposit 10 per cent. on the amount of his purchase at time of sale.

R. S. HART, Captain and A. Q. M.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at MANCHESTER, opposite Richmon Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3:

Twenty-five (25) new first-class Locomtive Engines, fiv (5) feet guage, five (5) foot drivers, cylinders 16x24 inches; capacity of tank, 1,900 gallons.
Five (5) first-class Locomotives, 4 feet 8½ inches guage
Two hundred and sixty-five (265) new Box Freight Ca five (5) foot guage.
Fifteen (15) new Platform Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Ten (10) Freight Cars, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.

The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brev. Col. and A. Q. M.

NATIONAL ARMORY,
SPRINGFIELD, September, 1865.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF the United States, there will be sold at public auction, at this armory, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, the following condemned ordnance stores, viz.:

6,924 musket barrels, polished.
1,165 musket barrels, rifled.
33,803 musket barrels, various stages.
1,500,000 pounds cast iron.
289 grindstones.
750 pounds old copper.
422 pounds old files.
1 horse.

A small quantity of old tools, parts of arms, &c.

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in national currency.

(Signed,) T. T. S. LAIDLEY,
Major of Ordnance Commanding.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co. Salesroom No. 28 Liberty-st., near Nassau.

ENGINE HOUSE FURNITURE, &C., AT AUCTION.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell on MONDAY. Sept. 18, 1865, at 1 o'clock, at the house of MANHATTAN ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 8, No. 91 Ludlow-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., all the furniture, &c., contained in said house, viz; Mahogany suites in green plush, marble top and library tables, damask curtains, oil paintings and engravings, stuffed eagle, 16 iron bedsteads, hair and grass mattresses, pillows, sheets, blankets, quilts, banners, chandeliers, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Catalogues now ready at the salesroom, No. 28 Liberty-st.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

U. S. COTTON SALE.

John H. Draper & Co.
Will sell on FRIDAY, Sept. 22, 1865,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
At Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton agent.
1,500 BALES MOBILE COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in bale at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st., two days before the sale.

BEEF CATTLE AT AUCTION.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, at Bull's Head, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., seventy-one good fat beef cattle. Payment to be made at the time and place of sale in government funds.

A. E. CARLTON, Capt. and C. S. V.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.:

The well-known trotting horse ARIEL, (Columbus stock); can trot his mile in three minutes; black; seven years old; gentle in all harness and under the saddle, and believed to be sound; sixteen hands high and thorough bred. Sale without reserve.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF MACHINERY, TOOLS, DIES, &c., &c.—On MONDAY, Sept. 18, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of 17th-st. and Avenue C, a large quantity of tools, dies, iron barrows, hydraulic jacks, drills, ratchets, water tanks, one battering ram, pulley blocks, furnace doors, weighing from 500 to 5,000 pounds, pumps, rests, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. By order of the assignees.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY pleasantly and quietly located, will accommodate one lady guest expecting to require kindness and home attention during illness. Refers to Dr. W. F. J. Thiers, No. 1,217 Broadway. Address Mrs. STERLING, Box No. 22, Station G, New-York.

BOARDING.—SUITES OF NEATLY FURNISHED rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also, rooms for single gentlemen; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE adults, two children and a servant, in a first-class house, situated between 23d and 40th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address B. M. G., Box No. 2,535 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A PRIVATE family for adults or children, for the Winter, in Westchester County, near West Farms, on the Boston Road. Rooms large and gas through the house. Or would be willing to let part of the house furnished. Address B. T., Morrisania Post-office, N. Y.

FIFTH-AVENUE ELEGANT PARLOR and bedrooms for a select family, without or with board, superior in every respect, by a strictly private family; highest references. Apply at the drug-store corner of Broadway and 28th-st.

WANTED—A ROOM AND BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, where there are few or no boarders; convenient to down-town; dinner at 6½. Address, with terms and particulars, TWO YOUNG MEN, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OF THREE adults, in Union-street, South Brooklyn, would let with board, the second floor of their house, to a party of adults, gentlemen preferred. Address PLACE, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING OF FALL GOODS, AT RETAIL,

ON MONDAY, SEPT. 18,
STRANG & ADRIANCE, No. 355 Broadway,
Between Franklin and Leonard sts.,

Will offer the most complete assortment of Paris and Continental dry goods, at retail, ever exhibited by them, consisting in part of

MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS, in all the new shades.
PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS. Corded do.
PLAIDS, broché stripes, new and very desirable.
BLACK, GROS, GRAIN, PARIS TAFFETA, and all the best makes of black silks, at great bargains.

Also:

IRISH POPLINS, in all colors, the handsomest goods ever offered, at low prices.
PARIS BROCHE AND STRIPED POPLINS, new and very rich goods.

Also:

EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, OTTOMANS.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, in all new shades.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, in all the clan and fancy plaids, so admirable for
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR, very cheap.
1,000 pieces BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, the cheapest goods ever offered at retail.
MOURNING GOODS, in great variety, at prices to defy competition.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, of every description, at low prices.
250 pieces SHAKER FLANNEL, at 60c., worth 85c.
150 pieces REAL WELSH FLANNEL, from auction, at old prices before the war.

Also:

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and CLOAKINGS, in great variety.

GLOVES FROM AUCTION.

1,000 dozen KID GLOVES, from $1 to $1 75 per pair, the greatest bargains for good gloves ever offered.

EMBROIDERIES FROM AUCTION.

2,000 LINEN SETS, from 50c. per set to the finest goods imported.
REAL POINT LACE COLLARS, THREAD VAILS, MASK VAILS, with drops.
LACE FLOWERS, and a great variety of desirable goods in EMBROIDERED and HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, from auction, very cheap.
HOSIERY in great variety.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS, DELAINES.
AMERICAN PRINTS, of all kinds.
SHAWLS—The largest assortment of desirable goods in broché, Cashmere, long and square.
PARIS CAMEL'S HAIR LONG SHAWLS, the finest ever manufactured.
PALE BORDER, INDIA, PAISLEY, in long and square, the greatest bargains ever offered.

With:

1,000 PARIS BROCHE LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS purchased at the great auction sale of shawls last week. The newest and most elegant designs, at prices before the war.
CLOAKS in great variety.
ORDERS TAKEN FOR CLOAKS AND SACKS.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
AT VALENTINE & CO.'S, NO. 12 4TH-AV.,
OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE PARK.
NOW READY FOR RETAIL AT OUR LOWEST JOBBING PRICES, FULL LINES OF
LINENS, LINEN DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, CRASHES, SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, SHEER MUSLINS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDER VESTS AND DRAWERS, LINEN AND COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, NIGHT DRESSES, CHEMISES, TUCKED SKIRTS, LINEN HDKFS., LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMING AND FANCY GOODS, CORSETS, LISLE, SIK AND WOOL GLOVES AND HOSIERY, COLLARS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, NUBIAS, LADIES' AND GENTS' BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES, &c., &c.
AT PRICES THAT WILL SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES WHEN COMPARED WITH THOSE OF ANY RETAIL HOUSE IN THE CITY.

VALENTINE & CO.,
NO. 12 4TH-AV.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have just opened a large assortment of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, including all varities of
SABLES,
MINKS,
ERMINES,
ASTRACHANS,
SQUIRRELS,
&c., &c.,
WHICH ARE OFFERED TO THE TRADE AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Offer at retail an extensive assortment of INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER WEAR.
Garments for children MADE TO ORDER at short notice.
Broadway and Tenth-street.

SILKS OF TOUT CUIT,

IN STRIPES AND CHECKS,
will be opened at retail,
MONDAY, SEPT. 18,
AT THE
EXTREMELY LOW PRICE OF
$1 50 PER YARD.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 18,
ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN SILKS,
RICH CHINE, BROCHE,
SATIN AND VELOUR FACONNE.
Received by the last steamers.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

CHEAP DRY GOODS FOR THE FALL TRADE.

We wish simply to announce to our customers and the public generally that we are now prepared to offer them a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS, all bought previous to the last great rise in the market, which we will sell for a few days at nearly old prices. Our stock of WOOLEN FLANNELS, CANTON FLANNELS, MUSLINS, PRINTS, AND BALMORAL SKIRTS, will be retailed for less than wholesale prices. Our stock of DRESS GOODS comprises MERINOS, PARAMATTAS, POPLINETTS, POPLINS, REPPS, and PLAIDS in large variety, together with a large lot of BLACK and COLORED ALPACAS, bought at the late auction sales, which we will sell so cheap as to make them the BEST BARGAIN offered since the commencement of the late war.

Also, from AUCTION, a large lot of BLANKETS, SHAWLS, DELAINES, WOOLEN PLAIDS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SHEETINGS, LINENS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., &c.

We are DETERMINED to do a LARGE trade this Fall, and to this end offer our goods at a very SLIGHT advance above cost, guaranteeing to all DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH!

N. B.—Those who would buy goods CHEAP must buy them at ONCE, as the prices will be much higher when our present stock, bought at low rates, is exhausted; and above all, DON'T BUY A YARD OF GOODS UNTIL YOU HAVE EXAMINED OUR PRICES.

FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner Commerce.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES

JUST OPENED
AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES,
Consisting of
BREAKFAST COLLARS and SETS,
EMBROIDERED BANDS, EDGINGS and INSERTIONS.
Black Thread Lace Veils, Coiffeures and Barbes,
Valenciennes, Edgings and Laces,
Point Applique and Clury Laces,
LACE and EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
Valenciennes Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs,
With a choice assortment of every article in the trade; all of which we offer at low prices.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 477 Broadway.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

NEW FELT, BEAVER AND SILK HATS.
New straw hats and bonnets in all the prevailing shapes, cheaper than any other house in the city.
JOB LOTS IN RIBBONS.
New Flowers, Velvets, Millinery Silks and Laces at
EDWARD RIDLEY'S,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 68 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
☞ We cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY

A GOOD PAIR OF BLANKETS FOR $7,
AND FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, LINENS,
HOSIERY, MUSLINS, &c.,
PROPORTIONATELY CHEAP,
GO TO FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner Commerce.

AT R. H. MACY'S.—JUST RECEIVED, THE FALL IMPORTATION OF OUR POPULAR FRENCH KID GLOVES, FOR LADIES, GENTS, AND MISSES, FINEST QUALITY, CHOICE SHADES, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICE IN THE CITY. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV., NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

TO MILLINERS.—PATTERN BONNETS OF the latest and most reliable styles at the low price of $9 per dozen. The attention of the trade respectfully solicited to examine the same. No. 314 Canal-st.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY BLACK AND colored alpacas, merinos, reps, delaines, paramattas, plaid dress goods, prints, &c., and buy them cheap, go to FOSTER BROTHERS, 272 Bleecker-st., cor. Commerce.

A SPECIAL OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER PARIS MILLINERY will take place on Thursday, Sept. 21, at Mr. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

FRENCH FALL MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 38 University-place, respectfully announces that she will open Paris Fall and Winter millinery of the latest modes, on TUESDAY next, Sept. 19, at No. 38 University-place, between 10th and 11th sts.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. All kinds of Blank Books and Stationery, Writing Paper Envelopes, &c., at lowest prices.

ANNULAR (diamond) DRILL.

The Annular Drill Company of New-York are now prepared to furnish their machines to order, for all purposes of mining, tunneling, quarrying and rock blasting. County and State rights for sale.

Subscriptions to a part of the working capital stock received at office of Riker & Co., No. 78 Broadway; Satterlee & Co., No. 70 Broadway; Morris & Wheelwright, No. 72 Beaver-st., or at office of the company, No. 10 Pine-st.

WALES, Treasurer.

INSTRUCTION.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.,
will reopen
on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept 19. Boarding and day school. Boys prepared for college, business, West Point and the navy school. French is the language used at large, and is taught, spoken without interfering with other studies. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils and their parents during the past ten years. A primary department for young boys over seven.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

IDLEWILD.
Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 30.
Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Mrs. Reed is at home.
References: Bishop Potter, Bishop Kip, Rev. W. B. Sprague, D.D., Hon. M. Fillmore, Major-Gen. Dix, Hon. W. Hunt, Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., Henry A. Smythe, Esq., Edwin Hoyt, Esq., Hon. Erastus Corning, &c.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.,) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

M. W. LYON'S
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 161 5th-av. and 937 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., reopens Sept. 18. The large increase of pupils necessitated its removal. The rooms now occupied have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access and of supervision, indeed for all school purposes, they cannot well be surpassed. Parents are invited to call. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander.	Wm. E. Dodge.	Robert Schell.
John Auchincloss.	Henry Day.	John Sherwood.
A. M. Allerton.	Geo. De Forest.	W. L. Skidmore.
Chas. G. Barrett.	Edmund Dwight.	Cyrus A. Smith.
John S. Boyd.	O. D. F. Grant.	James Stokes.
Wm. A. Butler.	Oliver Harriman.	Chas. N. Talbot.
Benj. F. Butler.	Enoch Ketcham.	John C. Tucker.
Alb. W. Canfield.	Alex. Knox.	H. C. Van Vorst.
L. B. Cannon.	Calvin E. Knox.	Ralph Wells.
John. R. Cecil.	Lewis Roberts.	John C. Work.
Kenny Couillard.	D. S. Schanck.	Thos. S. Young.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.
Boarding School for Boys.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
NO. 70 MADISON-AV.
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. This institution, founded in N. Y. 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy-park and Union-square, will reopen on
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
No. 292 Henry-st., near Grand.
JOSEPH L. MARSHALL, Rector.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 238 East 13th-st., (Old No. 146,)
will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

MISS COMSTOCK
Will continue to receive a *limited* number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

JOHN W. THOMSON, A. M.,
PRIVATE TEACHER,
No. 70 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Young Ladies' Department, No. 445 West 22d-st; Young Gentlemens' Department, Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st. The new term will begin on MONDAY, 11th of September. The principals will be ready to receive day scholars and boarding pupils from the 1st of September. Regular school stages will facilitate the communication with the eastern portion of the city. Copies of the programme, containing full particulars, may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; at B. Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; at T. W. Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the Institute. H. GEREKE, P. D.; ROSALIE F. HEUMANN, T. SHUTZ, P. D.

HOME AND INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH, English, music and drawing, for four young ladies, or four misses; excellent opportunity for acquiring a good practice of the French language, which is constantly spoken in a French Parisian family of professors, living in the healthiest part of Brooklyn, No. 112 Carlton-av., near Myrtle-av.; best references and testimonials given.

KINDERGARTEN.—THE PRIVATE SCHOOL for Children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at No. 70 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores. For further information, address Miss E. M. COE, at the above place, or call at any time after Sept. 5.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, German and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 11. Circulars at the school; Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—No. 252 Clinton-st., reopens Sept. 13. The boarding department offers superior advantages to young ladies from abroad.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M. Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, EBBITT HALL, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. English, French and Classical. Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE—78TH-ST., near 4th-av.—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 11. 1865, with a full corps of experienced professors and teachers.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS, having enlarged her private classes, will open a French and English day school for young ladies, on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 106 West 42d-st.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR girls, White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. Principal, Mrs. R. B. SEARLES.

MISS ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 30 West 25th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Stockbridge, Mass.—The Winter term will open TUESDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to
F. HOFFMAN, Principal.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE (FORMERLY "the Spingler") Institute, for young ladies, Park-av., corner of 38th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson.—Fall term will commence Monday, Oct. 2. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. C. M. WHITE.—FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars forwarded on application. Number limited to 15.

MISS SCHENKBERG DESIRES TO FILL a few vacancies in her class of young ladies, which will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 107 (old No. 65) West 21st-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school for young ladies, on MONDAY, the 4th of September, at New-Rochelle, New-York.

THE MISSES HOPKINS' ENGLISH AND French classes for young ladies and children, will reopen for the reception of pupils, Sept. 20, at No. 87½ West 26th-st., new No. 143, between 6th and 7th avs.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND Day School, for Young Ladies, at White Plains, New-York, reopens Sept. 4.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, a Military Boarding School. C. B. WARRING, A. M. Principal. Opens Sept. 14.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BROWN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 71 West 33d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept, 19.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE MISSES MASON WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, Sept. 20, at No. 116 West 21st-st., (old No. 74.)

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1 214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11, for children of both sexes.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL CARE and instruction. Rev. JAS. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, 66 West 46th-st., will reopen Monday, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
An English, French and classical school for young gentlemen, corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18. JOSEPH D. HULL,
Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
Will reopen his CLASSICAL, FRENCH and ENGLISH School, with Primary Department and Gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on
MONDAY, Sept. 11.
School hours, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; from Nov. 1 to April 1, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M. Circulars at the school.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

ELOCUTION.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
will resume her teaching in schools, in New-York and its vicinity, in September. Private pupils and classes received at Mr. Vandenhoff's rooms, Gibson's Building, corner of Broadway and 13th-st.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The class for boys under ten will reopen at No. 70, and will be enlarged by request.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 253 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
For particulars address as above.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
NO. 71 WEST 14TH-ST., CORNER OF 6TH-AV.,
Now in its forty-sixth year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 11, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also to the following gentlemen whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Ferris, Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Dowling, Sommers, Imbric, (Jersey City,) Rankin, (Newark,) Hornblower, (Paterson;) Dr. Trask, Astoria; Dr. Sanford, Ravenswood; Drs. E. H. Van Winkle, Charles Henschel, H. W. B. Woodhull, J. W. Elliot, O. P. Wells, John Osborn, Otto Fullgraff; Messrs. Wm. H. Webb, Stephen P. Russell, Peter S. Hoe, Robert Carter, and many others whose names, together with commendatory letters, will be found in the circular.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to
Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
The Fifteenth Annual Session of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will open on MONDAY, Sept. 18.
A pleasant home is provided in the family of the Principal for pupils from abroad.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

HOBART HALL, 98 WEST 37th-ST., N.Y.
Enlarged accommodations for young ladies resident in the family. Eleventh session begins THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address J. J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY,
Opposite Washington-square; Primary, Commercial, Classical; opens Sept. 11. Circulars at No. 9 University.

MISS PORTER'S
School for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 24, at No. 56 East 25th-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
No. 15 East 31st-st., (between 5th and Madison avs.,) will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

MR. CORNWALL
Will reopen his School for Boys, No. 55 West 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S
Academy of Physical Culture, No. 59 West 14th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 2.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON
CALLENDER'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 32 E. 21st-st.,
will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge of Miss Armstrong, the former superintendent, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND LETTERS.—Besides the full Classical Course, for the Bachelor of Arts, and the full Scientific Course, for the Bachelor of Science, there is furnished a General Scientific Course, and a General Literature Course, to young men who may desire them alone. Students may also enter for a particular study as in the universities abroad. Examinations for admission will be made on TUESDAY next, (19th,) in the Council Room, at 9½ A. M.
SEPT. 14, 1865. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector, opens Sept. 11. Catalogues at Broadway bookstores and at the Institute, where pupils of all ages are admitted at any time and prepared *thoroughly* for business or college.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. In charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will re-open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Terms, $60 per quarter. For circulars apply to Mr. J. H. Fonda, American Exchange Bank, No. 38 Wall-st., N. Y.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, will open Sept. 18, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., on MONDAY, September 18. Circulars may be had at the school, or by addressing Mr. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

PROF. MALEZIEUX, FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF FRANCE, Academy of Paris, No. 1 Irving-place; private lessons of French Literature, Grammar and Conversations. The highest references given.

MRS. READ'S SELECT BOARDING School for young ladies, Goshen, Orange County, New-York; number limited to twenty; a few vacancies; terms reasonable. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE boys, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. For circulars address Z. M. PHELPS, (at Riverdale,) late Principal of the Mt. Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, New-York.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL, English and French school, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No 5. West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE Young Ladies' Department of this institution commences its forty-ninth year on TUESDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss STEVENS, Principal.

THE MISSES WATSON WILL REOPEN their Day and Boarding School on the 19th September at No. 82 East 15th-st.

THE MISSES MEIKLEHAM, NO 151 West 26th-st., will open a school for young children on Sept. 25.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER French and English school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at No. 62 East 38th-st.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladie No. 32 West 49th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 18.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

REV. MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, No. 907 Broadway. Circulars with terms, references, &c., as above.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 11.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—327 AND 329 4th av. reopens Sept. 11. Rev. Dr. GEO. W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT WEST ORANGE, N. J., second building northeast of St. Mark's Church, reopened the 9th inst., and will continue till the Summer vacation. In this well-established seminary, boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college, and have the comforts of a home. Two vacancies are open. 12 boys, limited number. No day scholars. Address PRINCIPAL, Post-office Box No. 152, or come and see.

MISS BEAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 21 Brevoort-place, reopens Sept. 20.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.
The Fall Term will commence
ON THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER.
For circulars giving full information in regard to the mode of instruction, terms, tuition fees, graduation, &c., address Post-office Box No. 1,966.
H. BOOTH, Chicago.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The eighth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, Oct. 4. Graduates are admitted to the bar on presentation of their diplomas. For catalogues or further information, address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY SEEKS EITHER FULL or partial employment; acquirements, higher and lower English branches thoroughly, piano, singing, drawing, painting, ornamentals. Testimonials from prominent individuals and institutions. Terms moderate. Box No. 20 Godfrey's Post-office, 833 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A SITUATION either as a daily or resident tutor in a family; is competent to teach drawing, Spanish and the English branches; desirable references given. Address G. H., Box No. 52 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY OF PLEASANT MANNERS desires a situation in a widower's family, where she could take charge of and teach children; instruction in music if desired. Address, for three days, W. B., Box No. 1,677 New-York Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER (GENTLEMAN) wishes a few private pupils; best of references furnished. Address S., Box No. 2,274 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—FOR ENTIRE SCHOOL-DAY, male teachers, classics and penmanship. Apply at No. 212 5th-av., after 2 P. M.

FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE HOMESTEAD farm of Peter P. Voorhis, deceased, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The said farm is located in the pleasant village of Plainfield, N. J., on the line of the Central Railroad, within seven minutes' walk of the depot, and contains about 36 acres of arable land in a high state of cultivation.
The dwelling is a new, square-built frame house, with cupola, and contains 13 fine rooms and good cellar. The house stands about 120 feet from the street, (Broadway,) with a fine avenue leading to it, on each side of which are beautiful evergreens and other ornamental and shade trees. There is a well of very cool water, and a cistern, connected by pipes with pumps in the kitchen.
The outbuildings consist of a large barn, granary, carriage-house and cow-house, with shed, all in good order. The whole premises are well watered by a beautiful brook, which runs through the same on the eastern side of the dwelling.
The distance from New-York City is only 24 miles, with the best of railroad facilities at reasonable rates of commutation.
Also, to be sold at the same time, a wood lot, lying within one mile of the village, well timbered and conveniently located, containing about 3 acres of land.
For further particulars, inquire of Mrs. PHEBE J. VOORHIS, administratrix, on the premises, or of PETER VOORHIS, office Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRESENT owner's going abroad, an elegant residence in Westchester County, within 30 miles of Wall-street, and distant one mile from a railroad depot. The improvements upon the property consist of a very substantial dwelling 54x54 feet, with a 14-feet piazza recently erected, and which has been decorated and painted in the most artistic manner at heavy expense. The out-buildings, barns, stables, carriage-house, granary, &c., are of recent construction, are all in order, and well adapted to the place. There are also upon the property gardener's and farmer's houses. The house is finely situated, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect of both land and water, and is well shaded by evergreen and native forest trees. There is a large garden well stocked with choice fruit, also an extensive grapery. The farm contains about 100 acres of land, about 10 acres woodland heavily timbered, and the balance is mostly in meadow or pasturage. The neighborhood is excellent. Communication between the city and this property by railroad, seven trains each way daily. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A cottage and about an acre of land, in the City of Brooklyn, about 20 minutes' ride by the cars from the ferry; the house is two stories high, 26 by 40 feet; finished in modern style, and in perfect order; there is also on the premises a large green-house, a two-story stable with stalls for three horses and room for carriages; the grounds are beautifully laid out as a garden, well stocked with fruits; also, a fine grapery of the most choice varieties. The place has a commanding view of the bay and Staten Island. The above described property will be sold low, and is very desirable as a residence. For full particulars, and permit to see the premises, apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence at Skaneatles, Onondaga County, N. Y., on the lake, with magnificent views, within five minutes' walk of churches, schools, &c.; large, pleasant house, grounds beautifully laid out, abundance of fruit, &c.; altogether one of the most healthy and beautiful places in point of scenery, location and society to be found. Price, with furniture, $10,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, two most superbly finished houses on Murray Hill, adjoining 5th-av., fronting Gov. Morgan's beautiful grounds; houses strictly first-class; rosewood, black walnut and marble finish; heated by steam. Apply on premises, Nos. 4 and 10 East 38th-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., or to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, ABOUT 12 acres, handsomely situated on the river, commanding one of the finest views between New-York and Albany; is capable of indefinite improvement, or would make a handsome place with moderate expense; it would accommodate four parties wishing to build together, there being four handsome sites for buildings. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-Yrok.

A SPLENDID, FIRST-CLASS SUMMER and Winter residence for sale; has gas, bath, hot and cold water throughout; large garden, roomy stable; high ground; will be sold for $12,000, with easy terms; this is a bargain. DEMAREST, Melrose Depot, Westchester County.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—"LINDENWALD," NEAR KINDERHOOK, Columbia County, N. Y., formerly the residence of late President Martin Van Buren; about 225 acres of land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 269 Union-st., Brooklyn, lot 22x100, house 22x50; has washroom, stationary tubs; bathroom, gas in all the rooms; house in good order. Inquire on the premises.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—FOR SALE, 30 cottages and elegant dwellings at $1,200 to $9,000; 700 lots at $150 to $350, beautifully located; cottages or elegant dwellings built for purchasers.
CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

A RARE BARGAIN.—FINE HOUSE AND stable; ⅜ acre in garden; fine location, 10 minutes from Tremont depot. Only $4,000, half cash. DEMAREST, Melrose station, Westchester County.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES ON Madison and 5th avs.; also, on Murray Hill, between 4th and 6th avs. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A REAL HOME, AT PORTCHESTER, with excellent garden, and No. 65 East 4th-st. Apply at No. 15 West 20th-st. for a printed description.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND LOTS IN 20th-st.; one 28 by 80 feet; possession this Fall. Apply at No. 24 East 20th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME RESIDENCE on Madison-avenue, with immediate possession. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES TO LET—IN THE building No. 62 Broadway, running through to New-st., opposite the Gold Room and Stock Exchange; newly fitted up, and second to none in the city for bankers, brokers, lawyers and companies. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

$35 PER MONTH—FURNISHED, TO A SMALL family, second floor, four rooms, of house No. 168 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; best of reference required.

TO LET—A FURNISHED THREE-STORY house. Apply at No. 9 Morris-place, 42d-st., near 10th-av. Possession can be had immediately.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED—FOUR ROOMS FOR three adults on first or second floor, west side; rent not to exceed $15 per month. Address J. M. F., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED BOOK and stationery store, with a circulating library, and printing-office, with presses, type, &c., &c., all doing a good business, and in a good location; will be sold for about half its value. Apply to RICHARDSON & PLATT, No. 180 Broadway.

$10 PER DAY MADE SELLING AN article that every one will buy. "SKETCHES OF THE SOUTHERN PRISONS." Call on or address, inclosing stamp, HOPKINS & CO., No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York. Sample sent free on receipt of $1.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SET OF RECTIFYING tubs; capacity 160 bbls. per day. Apply at No. 48 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct 4.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP SCOTIA are requested to go on board on TUESDAY EVENING, 19th instant. Those failing to do so must be at the company's wharf, Jersey City, before 6 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE.......A. DUCHESNE.......FRIDAY.......Sept. 15
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,430	
SCOTLAND	3,430	Trapp.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Hall.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
QUEEN.......SATURDAY, Sept. 16
HELVETIA.......SATURDAY, Sept. 23
ERIN.......SATURDAY, Sept. 30
VIRGINIA.......SATURDAY, Oct. 7
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF DUBLIN.......WEDNESDAY.......Sept. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......SATURDAY.......Sept. 23
KANGAROO.......WEDNESDAY.......Sept. 26
CITY OF BOSTON.......SATURDAY.......Sept. 30
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND THE IRISH PORTS.
UNITED KINGDOM.......WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
HIBERNIA.......SATURDAY, Sept. 23.
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., 6 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, Capt. EDWIN BILLINGE, will sail as above, from Pier No. 3 North River, on TUESDAY, Sept. 26. For passage at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NORFOLK CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Captain KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
Freight for all parts of North Carolina, the Upper Roanoke, and landings on the James and York Rivers, forwarded by Messrs. J. M. SMITH & BRO., at Norfolk, free of charge.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave Oct. 5.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
NOTICE.—Change of sailing date. Hereafter the American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 8th and 23d of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,
Calling at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly,
ON THE 28TH OF EVERY MONTH,
a first-class steamship,
commencing with the fine steamship
COSTA RICA,
(2,500 tons,)
to leave on the 28th of September, at 3 P. M.,
From Pier No. 43 North River.
All letters have to pass through the Post-office.
An experienced surgeon will be in attendance on board.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to THOMAS ASCENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Sept. 16.......OCEAN QUEEN.......SLOCUM,
(Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Oct. 2.......NEW-YORK.......TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA on the 20th of every month, at reduced prices for September.

First Class,	Second Class,	Third Class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch from Pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon,
at the above low rates. For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
GEN'L SEDGWICK, STARKEY, Commander.
TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
The elegant and fast steamship EUTERPE is now receiving freight at Pier No. 37 North River, and will leave as above on SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship CHASE, M. L. ROGERS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 11 North River, at 3 P. M. on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1865.
For freight or passage apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
QUAKER CITY.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The favorite and very fast steamship
GRANADA, R. BAXTER, Master,
will leave on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR, L. C. WIMPENNY, Commander, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 16, and the UNITED STATES, G. SHARE, Commander, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-WEEKLY,
connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
The new and elegant steamships
ARIADNE, Capt. CRARY;
RALEIGH, Capt. EATON;
VARUNA, Capt. WHITEHURST;
NIGHTINGALE, Capt. BREAKER,
will leave Pier No. 37 North River every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. These steamers are unrivaled for speed and passenger accommodations.
Steamship ARIADNE leaves WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, JNO. R. WILDER, who will forward all goods intended for the interior.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON follows, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27.

FOR GALVESTON TEXAS.
The A 1 Iron Steamer WILMINGTON, A. G. SPENCER, Master.
Will be dispatched for the above port early next week. Freight will be received on Monday morning 18th inst., at Pier No. 47 North River. For freight and cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
A NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE ARRANGEMENT FOR BOSTON AND EASTERN TRAVEL BY THE
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot. First train from Groton at 2 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all trains East and North. Second express train at 4 A. M., stopping only at Kingston, Providence and Mansfield, arriving in Boston at 7¼ A. M., giving passengers undisturbed sleep. Third accommodation train at 7¼ A. M., arriving in Boston at 12:45. Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

TO CHARTER.
The favorite and commodious steamer METAMORA, is now offered for family and other excursions. Apply on board, at the foot of Christopher-st., North River.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

OPPOSITION LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA PROVIDENCE.—Fare, $3. Fare to Newport, Bristol and Providence, $1 50. Berths extra. The steamer HERO, Capt. BURNS, leaves Chambers-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY at 4 P. M. Freight at reduced rates. Apply to HANCOX, HARRIMAN & CO. No. 24 Broad-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

BUTTERFIELD'S OVERLAND DISPATCH COMPANY'S
PASSENGER AND EXPRESS LINE,
THROUGH ROUTE FROM ATCHISON AND LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, TO DENVER CITY AND THE GREGORY GOLD MINES, COLORADO, VIA FORT RILEY AND THE GREAT SMOKY HILL ROUTE.
Coaches leave the company's offices in Atchison and Leavenworth, daily, for Denver and Central City, Colorado, making quick time and affording every accommodation to passengers and shippers of express freight.
This line passes through a country abounding in fine scenery and luxuriant grasses, and over the best natural road in the world.
Merchants and others shipping express goods or treasure from the east, will mark packages,
"VIA BUTTERFIELD O. D. Co.'S EXPRESS,
Atchison, Kansas."
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Until the regular passenger coaches are put on, this company will take passengers in their express coaches, which are hung on thorough brace springs, carefully fitted up and *roomy*.
Atchison and Leavenworth to Denver.......$100
Atchison and Leavenworth to Central City.......108
RATES OF EXPRESS FREIGHT.
New-York to Denver.......60 cents per pound.
Currency for $1,000, $15 Currency.
Gold for $1,000, $16 Gold.
New-York to Central City.......65 cents per pound.
Currency for $1,000, $16 Currency.
Gold for $1,000, $17 Gold.
E. P. BRAY, President, New-York.
D. A. BUTTERFIELD, General Superintendent,
Atchison, Kansas.
For further particulars, apply at the office, No. 66 Broadway.
WILLIAM MARTIN,
General Agent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS, 1865.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
PASSENGER LINES FOR CAMDEN, MANCHESTER AND LONG BRANCH.
The steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. SEELY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
AT 11:45 A. M., EXPRESS LINE FOR CAMDEN DIRECT,
taking passengers for Port Monmouth, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squan, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Shamong, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Otsion, Jackson, and all stations on Camden and Atlantic Railroad.
Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
Excursion ticket, good for three days, $3.
At 4:15 P. M., Way Passenger Line for Manchester, Toms River, Long Branch and intermediate stations.
THROUGH FREIGHT LINE CAMDEN AND NEW-YORK.
Leave New-York at 4:15 P. M., arriving at Camden 1:30 P. M. next day.
Leave Camden at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York 4 A. M. next day.
Freight taken at low rates. Apply to S. C. HASTY, Local Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. S. SNEDEN, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, at 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
UNTIRING ENERGY and LAVISH EXPENDITURE
have produced the
MOST ELEGANT AND BEST VENTILATED
PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.
OVER 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
A SIXTH SALOON
has just been added, in which is exhibited the
IDENTICAL LINCOLN LOG-CABIN
built by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in Macon County, Illinois, in 1830, and in which he resided for two years.
Original letters from Gov. R. J. Oglesby of Illinois, Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, and other distinguished personages prove the identity of this historical relic, made sacred for having been touched by that once powerful but now motionless hand. The Common Council of Boston granted the use of the Common for its exhibition. John Hanks, of Illinois, who assisted Mr. Lincoln in its erection will be in the cabin to answer all questions.
THREE of the TALLEST GIANTS in the world.
THE LARGEST FAT WOMAN LIVING, and
PRETTIEST CIRCASSIAN GIRLS EVER SEEN.
BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS.
TWO STEAM GLASS ENGINES in motion.
A CHEROKEE INDIAN, born without arms.
Prof. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¼.
INCREASED ATTRACTION.
ANOTHER NEW SPECTRAL DRAMA
SADAK AND KALASRADE;
OR, THE WATERS OF OBLIVION.
SPLENDID SCENERY, COSTUMES, and EFFECTS
SADAK'S FEMALE LIFE-GUARD,
MAGNIFICENTLY ARMED AND ACCOUTRED.
Previous to Spectacle,
MME. MARIE MACARTE, IN BRILLIANT ACTS.
W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
MAMMOTH PRIZE-FROG, MASTER TIMOTHY,
weighing 90 lbs., in comic evolutions.
Cosmoramas, Stereoscopticons, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Mammoth Turtle, &c.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
It is respectfully announced that this establishment will
OPEN
for the Fall and Winter season on
THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
During the recess the theatre has been
NEWLY GILDED, PAINTED AND RENOVATED THROUGHOUT, and
MECHANICAL IMPROVEMENTS
have been adopted in the stage department.
THE COMPANY
will consist of the following artists:

Mr. LESTER WALLACK,	Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT,
Mr. JOHN GILBERT,	Mr. CHAS. FISHER,
Mr. MARK SMITH,	Mr. W. HOLSTON,
Mr. YOUNG,	Mr. G. HOLLAND,
Mr. RINGGOLD, (his first appearance here,)	Mr. JOHN SEFTON,
	Mr. WRIGHT,
Mr. NORTON,	Mr. WILLIAMSON,
Mr. G. BROWN,	Mr. GRAHAM,
Mr. POPE,	Mr. EUGENE,
Mr. WARD,	
Miss MARY GANNON,	Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES,
Mrs. VERNON,	
Miss IONE BURKE,	Miss FANNY MORANT,
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON,	Mrs. JENNINGS,
Miss GREEN,	Mrs. MARY BARRETT,
Miss KATE BARRETT,	Miss CARMAN,
Miss ST. CLAIR,	Mrs. TIMONY,
	Miss DAY,
	Miss EDWARDS,
	Miss VALE.

Stage Director.......Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Prompter.......Mr. WRIGHT
Scenic Artists:
Mr. H. ISHERWOOD and Mr. JASPARD MAEDER.
Leader of the Orchestra:
Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER.
On the opening night will be presented (first time in America)
A NEW AND ORIGINAL DRAMA,
By TOM TAYLOR, Esq.,
(Author of "Still Waters Run Deep," "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," "Our American Cousin," &c., entitled,
THE SERF.
The play will be produced with new Scenery, Dresses, Appointments, Incidental Music, and a cast of great strength and completeness.
A FIVE-ACT COMEDY,
By Colly Cibber revised and altered for the present stage.
A GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA,
and
A NEW FIVE-ACT COMEDY,
are also in course of preparation.
Treasurer.......Mr. THEODORE MOSS
Box book open on MONDAY next, Sept. 18.
CAUTION.
In consequence of the many complaints that were made at the box-office last season, Mr. Wallack respectfully informs the public that
THE SPECULATORS IN TICKETS
who infest the sidewalks in front of the theatre have no authority from the management for their extortionate demands. Their plan is to send various parties in the morning and purchase the best seats they can get, and sell them in the evening at a great advance upon the regular prices.
BY EARLY APPLICATION AT THE BOX-OFFICE FOR SEATS,
it is in the power of all theatre-goers to protect themselves from this nuisance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HERRMANN—PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
Has the honor to announce that his second week of
NECROMANTIC EASTERN DELUSIONS,
will commence on
MONDAY, Sept. 18, 1865,
when an
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
will be performed, which will be repeated every evening during the week.
THE ORCHESTRA OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC
will be in attendance.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Family Circle 50 cents. Private boxes from $6 to $12.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; performances commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at the Academy of Music, and at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Pond's, No. 542 Broadway, and Root and Anthony's.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
MR. AND MRS. CHAS. KEAN'S
LAST NIGHTS.
LAST NIGHTS.
MONDAY, Sept. 18.......RICHARD III
TUESDAY.......LOUIS XI
WEDNESDAY.......WIFE'S SECRET
THURSDAY.......HENRY VIII. and JEALOUS WIFE
FRIDAY.......LAST NIGHT and FAREWELL
A Grand Bill, Address, &c.
Those desirous of witnessing the
LAST PERFORMANCES,
should make early application for places at the Box Office, between 8 and 4 o'clock, and thereby avoid imposition without the doors of the theatre on the part of speculators.
The great Actress
MME. CELESTE,
will appear on MONDAY, Sept. 25, in the
WOMAN IN RED.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DIRECTOR.......MAX MARETZEK.
THE OPERA
Opening Night, MONDAY, Sept. 25, 1865.
SUBSCRIPTION.
The former subscribers for private boxes and secured seats, and the public generally, are respectfully notified that subscriptions will be received for the first season of TWENTY NIGHTS, each subscriber to have the privilege of choosing his location for any ensuing series of nights, on making application at a stated time.
SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
The office for subscriptions will be open at the Academy of Music on and after THURSDAY, Sept. 14, 1865, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. The several offices for the sale of tickets for each operatic representation will open at the usual places on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1865.
Further particulars will be published in due time.

IRVING HALL.—BATEMAN CONCERTS.
SECOND WEEK, AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the greatest PRIMA DONNA SOPRANO,
MLLE. PAREPA.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING.
Mr. EDWARD DANNREUTHER, Piano.
Herr CARL ROSA, Violin.
Grand Orchestra, under Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.
CONCERT NIGHTS AT IRVING HALL:
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC:
TUESDAY and THURSDAY NIGHTS.
SECURED SEATS
can be procured at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibel's, No. 5 Wall-st.; Schubert's music-store, No. 802 Broadway; and at Irving Hall and at Brooklyn Academy.

WINTER GARDEN.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
A CARNIVAL OF FUN.
THREE HOURS OF INCESSANT LAUGHTER.
Mr. J. S. CLARKE,
pronounced by the public and the press as
OUR GREATEST COMIC ARTIST,
EVERY NIGHT in his two great rôles of
MAJOR DE BOOTS,
in Sterling Coyne's charming comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
and
TOODLES.
Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8 o'clock.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE VICTORIA REGIA, the wonderful and celebrated mammoth plant of the Amazon, in full bloom, raised at an expense of over $4,000, at Reid's floral establishment, No. 807 Broadway. Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.
E. BALKEY, Proprietor.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on MONDAY, THURSDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS, commencing Oct. 2.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, commencing Oct. 3. Afternoon for children. Evening for gentlemen. Primary Class in Brooklyn, under the instructions of Mr. F. DODWORTH, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and SATURDAY MORNING.
For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st., will reopen on SATURDAY, Sept. 23.
I shall introduce to my pupils the present season, the German Cotillon and the *Quadrille Français*, as danced in my presence the past Summer at Paris and Dieppe.
Having had the honor to be elected Corresponding Member of the *Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris, Artistes du Théâtre Impériale de l'Opera*, all new dances emanating from the society will be forwarded to me as soon as produced.
Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; J. Hyatt's, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute, and at the Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, No. 32 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German Cotillon and fashionable quadrilles.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY.—WANTED, A NUMBER OF second-hand cotton wadding machines; also, a suitable person to take charge of a warp and wadding factory. Inquire at No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 5.

FROM MEXICO.

The Imperialists Alarmed at the Attitude of the United States.

Disorganized Condition of the Country.

Repulse of the Imperial Troops Near Orizaba.

Five Thousand Confederate Soldiers Enrolled in Maximilian's Army.

Cairo, Saturday, Sept. 16.

The New-Orleans *Times'* City of Mexico correspondence, of the 11th, says that the news from the United States causes great agitation among the Imperialists in the State, and extreme anxiety among the most zealous adherents of Maximilian. They are discouraged, and every one seems to feel the increasing despondence.

The Liberal forces are increasing rapidly in every direction. The city papers daily chronicle continued fighting.

The town of Santiago, near Orizaba, has declared for Juarez, recognising Gen. Garcia Liberal Governor of Vera Cruz. This place offers great advantages to the Liberals, as it puts them in connection with the States of Tobasco and Chiapa. Various bodies of Liberals are united there, seriously menacing Orizaba itself, and the railroad from Vera Cruz. The Imperialists attacked the place twice, and were severely repulsed, which caused a great sensation.

The Austrian Count Theirese has been operating in the mountains near Puebla, and captured some prisoners of importance. An Austrian detachment in Ahustlaw, composed of a company of lancers and a mountain howitzer, was compelled to surrender to the Liberals. The Austrian who commanded and an Imperialist officer were shot.

The Austrian Commander in Michoachan paroled some Republicans in the hope that the Belgian prisoners would be similarly treated by the Liberals. The advantages in that state are decidedly in favor of the Liberals. An official paper from Durango mentions the appearance in that state of Gen. Pattona, who joined the bands of Corona and Calijar, their combined forces amounting to 2,500 men. The French were awaiting their movements with great anxiety.

The French General Neigre has issued an order that all proprietors must arm their laborers to resist the Liberals, and makes said proprietors responsible for the acts of the Juarists. This is only giving arms and recruits to the Liberals.

The Tampico correspondence is of the most discouraging kind. It is three months since communication has been had with San Luis and the interior. No merchandise can be transported, and trade is completely blocked. There are no movements of Imperialists in Sonora, Chihuahua, Tobasco, Chiapa or Calmia, which States are entirely in the hands of the Liberals.

Five thousand Confederates are enrolled in the Imperial army. They expect to get $20,000. Gwin is at the head of this business.

It having gained currency that the Empress would visit Belgium to see her sick father, and Maximilian contemplated going to Yucatan, the project has been terminated, on the ground that it would excite the belief they were leaving the country, and destroy confidence in their adherents.

The play entitled "The Death of Mr. Lincoln," announced for the theatres, has been forbidden.

The European Capitalists.

Chicago, Saturday, Sept. 16.

The European capitalists arrived here last night, and were met at the depot by a large committee of the Board of Trade.

Fire Near Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 16.

The corn dock elevator across Buffalo Creek was destroyed by fire this evening. It was owned by Stevens & Fargo. Loss about $40,000, which is fully insured. There was no grain in the elevator.

The First Maine Heavy Artillery.

Portland, Me., Saturday, Sept. 16.

The transports *John Rice* and *Charles Thomas*, with the First Maine Heavy Artillery, from New-York for Bangor, arrived here this afternoon, and will sail this evening for Bangor.

The United States Steamer Tioga.

Belfast, Me., Saturday, Sept. 16.

The United States steamer *Tioga*, Lieut.-Commander Wm. D. Whiting, arrived here this afternoon.

The Ohio State Fair.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Sept. 16.

The Ohio State Fair closed yesterday. The receipts were $16,000.

Arrival of the Steamer Memphis.

The United States steamer *Memphis*, E. M. Stoddard, Volunteer Lieut. Commanding from Annapolis, Md., arrived yesterday. On the 15th inst. off Cape Henry, saw United States bark *Chas. Phelps*, for New York. The *Memphis* has been engaged in transferring Commodore G. S. Blake, late Superintendent of Naval Academy and the members of the Naval Academy Band, their families and effects from Newport to Annapolis. The following is a list of the officers of the *Memphis:* Acting Volunteer Lieut. Commanding E. M. Stoddard, Acting Master and ex-Officer, J. M. Butler; Acting-Assistant Surgeon, E. C. Thatcher; Acting-Assistant Paymaster, Chas. F. Abbott; Acting Ensign and Navigator, Hazard Marsh; Acting Ensigns, Jno. Turner, Jr., J. W. King, Daniel Foriele; Acting First-Assistant Engineer, Charles H. McCarty, in charge; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Jas. W. Milstead, Geo. Nelson; Third Assist.-Engineers, William H. Chadwick, James O. Herron, L. H. Moore; Mates, F. W. Hathaway, F. P. Vultee, J. W. Raynor; Commander's Clerk, James S. Latimer; Paymaster's Clerk, Jas. Coe.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE INSANE CLERGYMAN.

The Coroner's Inquest—Obsequies at St. Stephen's Church—Address by Rev. Dr. Lyndon.

The obsequies of Rev. Peter Hamill, the unfortunate Catholic priest who, while laboring under insanity, inflicted wounds on his throat from the effects of which he died, on Friday, at Bellevue Hospital, were observed at St. Stephen's Church, in Twenty-eighth-street, yesterday morning. A solemn requiem mass was offered up for the repose of his soul at 9:30 o'clock. The celebrant on the occasion was Rev. Henry Lyndon, of Newburyport, Mass., where the deceased was ministering at the time of his death, assisted by Rev. Jas. Quinn, of St. Stephen's Church, as deacon, and Rev. Louis Gambosville, of the same parish, as sub-deacon. The ceremonial of the mass was most solemn and imposing. The music was furnished by Prof. Wm. Berge, who presided at the organ, and singers selected from the old choir of St. Francis Xavier's and from the present choir of St. Stephen's Churches. The mass sung was Cherubini's requiem, a most solemnly plaintive and appropriate composition, which was faultlessly rendered. Quite a large congregation was present during the ceremony.

At the close of the Mass, Reverend Father Lyndon addressed the congregation touching the sad occurrence that had brought them together. He had known the deceased, he said, for a long time; was on terms of intimacy with him, and never knew him to do aught that was unwarranted by his sacred calling. He was a pious, innocent and guileless priest, ever attentive and assiduous in the pursuit of his ecclesiastical ministrations, and attaching to himself by the simplicity and the sincerity of his character all with whom he came in contact. He was a young man, in his twenty-sixth year only, and possessed of much intellectual capacity, giving promise of a bright future. By birth he was an Irishman. He studied at All Hallows College, in Ireland, and when he came to this country brought with him the very highest recommendations from the faculty of that celebrated institution. He came to the diocese of Boston, where he was ordained a priest about one year ago, shortly after which he was stationed at Newburyport, where he gained the esteem of every one by his piety and excellent example.

From the statement of the reverend speaker, it appeared that nothing had been noticed in the actions of the deceased, even up to the day of his departure from Newburyport for New-York, that would lead to the suspicion of his laboring under an aberration of mind. The attack of insanity which terminated in his death appears to have come upon him very suddenly, and to have been most violent in its character. There could be no doubt that when he attempted suicide he was entirely bereft of reason, and wholly irresponsible as a moral agent for the sad termination of his life by means of wounds inflicted by his own hand. The speaker said that some persons who had read the published accounts, and who quickly jumped to conclusions, might be led to suppose that an over-indulgence in intoxicating drinks had produced the insanity under which the deceased was laboring at the time when the suicide was attempted. This he could assure them was not the case. Father Hamill, though not a fanatic on the subject of temperance, was very abstemious in his habits, and was never known by anyone to be the least under the influence of liquor; in fact he was the very last person whom his acquaintances would suspect of such a thing. The only fault that could be found with him (if fault it were) was that he manifested an overscrupulous anxiety as to the discharge of the sacred duties which his position as a priest imposed upon him. This had sometimes been remarked, but it was attributed invariably to the extreme conscientiousness for which he was noted. The reverend speaker thought the death of this worthy priest was one of the cases where Divine Providence permits the happening of what appears to us strange and unaccountable, for the furtherance of His own all-wise designs. Sad as was this occurrence, and seemingly fearful as it appeared, we should not seek to penetrate into the mystery which surrounded it or to lift the vail which shut out from our view the causes (above human understanding,) which led to it. Knowing that the occurrence was not of the deceased's volition, and that he was not morally accountable for it, let it be left in the hands of God, who chose to deprive a soul of that reason with which He had once blessed and adorned it. Twenty-four hours before his death his reason returned, and he declared himself totally oblivious of the act he had committed. He made his peace with God, receiving the last sacraments from the hands of Father Quinn, and died perfectly resigned to the will of Heaven.

The reverend speaker closed by requesting (according to Catholic custom,) the prayers of those present in behalf of the deceased, so that if there were the stain of any venial fault still attaching to him, which delayed his entrance into the beatitude of the blessed, it might be forgiven, and he be admitted to a full participation of those rewards which God had provided for his faithful servants. The remarks of Father Lyndon were listened to with profound attention, and made a deep impression on his listeners. A number of fellow-students of the deceased were among the attendant clergy.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

During the morning, Coroner Gover held an inquest on the body of the deceased clergyman. It appeared that when he was taken to Bellevue Hospital the attending physicians believed it just possible that he might recover, though the course they were compelled to adopt to enable him to breathe naturally was by covering his windpipe at the point where he had not only severed it, but had made upper and lower cuts, entirely destroying the cartilage of the "Adam's apple." The cause of death was understood to be inflammation and extreme loss of blood. No additional facts as to the impelling cause of suicide came to light, and the jury rendered a verdict that deceased died by his own hand while laboring under temporary mental derangement. The remains were taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Census Again—The Tax Levy—Over Eighteen Millions of Dollars to be Raised.

The board met at noon yesterday, Mr. Tweed in the chair.

Mr. Purdy moved that the special order of business (the report of the Committee on Annual Taxes in relation to the Tax Levy for the year 1865) be taken up.

The motion being adopted, Mr. Shook moved that the sum of $50,000 be inserted in the levy for the purpose of paying the enumerators of the census. He said by merely inserting that amount in the levy they did not acknowledge the justice of the various claims.

Mr. Shook subsequently withdrew his motion, and the report of the committee was then read. The report states that the corrected aggregate valuation of real and personal estate on which the tax of 1865 is to be levied, is $608,827,855, instead of the amount as reported to the Board of Supervisors by the Tax Commissioners, which was $608,784,355.

The following are some of the principal items, making the increase for county purposes for the present year over the levy of 1864:

Interest on loans and county debt	$158,192 52
New County Court-house	300,000 00
Harlem Bridge—construction of	236,494 00
Armories and Drill-rooms	125,000 00
Police Fund	128,000 00
Salaries—Judiciary	130,481 77
Salaries—Executive	27,780 18
Salaries—Legislative	9,958 33
Lighting, Cleaning and Supplies	27,000 00
Printing, Stationery and Blank-books	20,000 00
Police—Contingent Expenses	12,500 00

The following are the items of the levy:

For State Tax and State Schools	$3,024,000 85
For County Purposes	4,634,200 53
For City Purposes	9,686,967 87
To Redeem Revenue Bonds issued for Payment of Judgments	508,868 43
Total	$17,854,037 68

In addition to the foregoing amounts to be raised by tax, as stated by the Comptroller, several other items are to be included, which are required and are made imperative by legislative enactments, viz.:

Public Charities and Correction		$150,000 00
Cleaning Streets by City Inspector, to July 1, 1865, (six months)	$546,698 47	
Contract price, six months, and expenses (July 1 to December 31, 1865)	250,750 00	
	$797,648 47	
Less the amount included in the Comptroller's communication (Doc. No. 7)	500,000 00—	297,648 47
Regulating and grading Seventieth-street		4,250 00
Grading Hamilton-square		20,000 00
Laying out the City north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-st		12,500 00
Redemption of Revenue Bonds, issued for payment of judgments against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty	$570,437 40	
Less amount included in Comptroller's communication	508,868 43—	61,568 97
Metropolitan Fire Department Fund		600,000 00
An additional appropriation for armories and drill-rooms required for the safe keeping and proper care of arms, &c., of returned soldiers of the Union army, was made by the Board of Supervisors, June 27, 1865, of		100,000 00
Salaries, Judiciary		11,200 00
Interest on loans		35,000 00
Contingencies for Department of Inspection of Buildings		800 00
		$19,147,005 12
Less Revenue of City	$1,500,000 00	
Less Revenue County	95,000 00—	1,595,000 00
Total		$17,552,005 12
Add for deficiencies		524,093 89
Total amount of Tax-levy for 1865		$18,076,099 01

Mr. Ely said he had intended to object to the appropriation of $300,000 for the new court-house, but on inquiry he found the money had been raised and spent, and consequently he supposed it was of no use to offer objections now. He then moved to reduce the appropriation of $125,000 for fitting up armories and drill-rooms, to $25,000, and stated that the committee, of which he is a member, inserted the latter sum in the original draft of the Tax Levy; but after it was copied they discovered that the amount had been changed to $40,000 without their knowledge, and they caused the error to be corrected. But since then a much larger alteration had been made, and $100,000 added to the original estimate. The motion was lost.

The amount of $11,200 for the payment of the Police Justices of the Second and Sixth Judicial Districts, for their services in holding the Court of Special Sessions, was stricken out. This action was afterward reconsidered, and the question submitted to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion thereon.

Mr. Shook renewed his motion to insert the sum of $50,000 for the payment of the census enumerators.

Messrs. Purdy and Tweed defended the Secretary of State from any connivance in the errors evidently made in compiling the census, and thought the appropriation should be inserted.

Finally, it was decided to submit the matter to the Corporation Counsel, and in the meantime the Board adjourned to Tuesday next, at noon.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

COMMITTED WITHOUT BAIL

is seldom written of prisoners who enter the portals of the East Side Court; but yesterday such commitment was ordered in the case of William Jost, a Bowery statue, who had snatched a wallet, containing $106, from the hands of Mr. Edward Griffith, of No. 884 Broadway, while that gentleman was paying for refreshments in a Bowery saloon, near Grand-street. Having laid hands on Mr. Griffith's wallet, the thief fled to the street, but was pursued and captured by Policeman Wilson, of the Eighteenth Ward, who happened to pass the saloon at the moment of the robbery. The thief tossed the wallet into a gutter while he was flying from the officer; but it was recovered and restored to Mr. Griffith. Jost, who is a native of Halifax, says that his abode is at No. 106 Vesey-street. Another prisoner whom Justice Mansfield committed for trial is

AN ALLEGED BIGAMIST,

Joseph Gartner by name, who had been apprehended by Officer Law, of the Third District Court. Mrs. Pauline Gartner, of No. 50 Forsyth-street, appeared personally and deposed that on the 31st of December, 1863, she was united in marriage to the prisoner by Rev. H. E. Marke, of No. 48 Forsyth-street; that subsequent to the nuptial ceremony her husband enlisted and went into the field, where he remained until May last, when he returned and tarried with her two days; and that on the 18th of June last he was married by Rev. Heinrich Foulke, of No. 304 East Ninth-street, to Miss Salome Keifer. Miss Keifer appeared in court and substantiated the charge.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

AN ARTIST FROM YORKVILLE.

Mr. Louis Wust by name, appeared against George Powers, a young engraver who dwells at No. 139 East Twenty-second-street. Mr. Wust made affidavit that while he was riding on the front platform of a Third-avenue car, on Tuesday last, a youth who stood by his side pushed him and then leaped from the car, and that subsequent to this transaction he missed his gold watch. Powers having been taken into custody by Policemen Vermilyea and Harris, of the Eighteenth Ward, Mr. Wust positively identified the prisoner as the person that had probably stolen his watch. The accused listened attentively to the charge, and then carelessly remarked to the Judge that he could prove that on Tuesday last he was under imprisonment in the Tombs, and was not discharged therefrom until Wednesday. This is

A CURIOUS CASE,

as is also that of Mr. Charles H. Bunt, of No. 99 Mercer-street, against James Armstrong, Henry Beck and Charles Fisher, who are accused of having stolen jewelry and wearing apparel valued at $271 from Mr. Bunt's dwelling during the month of July last, while he was absent in Europe. The place was left in charge of Beck, and Armstrong was the barkeeper at the place. Soon after the property had been stolen, Beck and Armstrong sold a diamond ring which was part of the property stolen, to Mr. John Cavanagh, of No. 121 Spring-street. Armstrong was arrested by Policeman Glenn, of the Eighth Ward, and committed to prison, but Beck and Fisher are yet at large. On Friday evening

THE KNIFE

was brought into use in Vandam-street, and Owen McDonald was stabbed in the neck and seriously wounded. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Philip O'Brien was arrested by Policeman Bullis, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, and under the affidavit of Mr. Daniel Doyle, of No. 86 Vandam-street, accusing him of having committed the assault, the Magistrate committed the prisoner to await the result of McDonald's injuries.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

A GAMBLERS' CRIB IN CORTLANDT-STREET

would seem to be out of place; but if Mr. Charles McGlynn, of No. 183 East Seventeenth-street, is not mistaken, that street is a lair of "the tiger." Mr. McGlynn swears that on Friday evening one John Bugby invited him into No. 75 Cortlandt-street to inspect certain articles of jewelry, and while there he lost $50 and his watch at three-card monte. Bugby was apprehended by Policeman Williams, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and bailed in $500 by Mr. Joseph Wilson, of No. 77 Cortlandt-street. Having disposed of this case, Justice Dowling attended to

A RAFT OF LARCENIES,

and so forth, as follows: Augustus W. Nichol, of No. 37 Wall-street, swore that James Dolan stole from his pocket a six-barreled revolver, while he was riding on the front platform of one of the Red-bird line cars, yesterday. Dolan, having been apprehended by Officer King, of the Broadway Police, was committed for trial.... Mr. Henry Armgott, of No. 21 Rector-street, made oath that Philip Remsen had stolen from his dwelling, and sold to Frederick Dresslin, two coats, a pair of pantaloons, shirts, waistcoats, &c., in all of the value of $100. Dresslin, having been apprehended by Policeman Hutchings, of the First Ward, was committed.... Mrs. Angelina Thomas, of No. 128 Garden-street, Hoboken, accused John Wilson of picking her pocket at the intersection of West and Fulton streets, on Friday afternoon. The accused was taken into custody by Officer Harris, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police, and committed for trial.... Mr. Cornelius Fogal, of No. 51 Madison-street, entered complaint against John Murray, for striking him with a slung-shot in a liquor-store at the intersection of Madison and Catharine streets. Officer Wandling, of the Seventh Ward, arrested the accused, and he was committed for trial.

Coroners' Inquests.

BY CORONER COLLIN—FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Mary Ladding, who was momentarily insane, leaped from a second-story window at No. 145 Worth-street, and sustained a compound fracture of the skull, from which she died three hours subsequently. She was a native of Ireland, 68 years of age.... John MacDonald, who sustained painful injuries from falling from a wagon on the 31st ult., died at St. Luke's Hospital yesterday morning. He was a native of Ireland, 32 years of age. The Coroner's Jury found a verdict of "death from injuries accidentally received".... On Friday evening the Fifth Ward police found the body of an unknown woman, of about 40 years of age, floating in the dock at Pier No. 35 North River. The woman was attired in spotted calico sack, black petticoats, slippers and white stockings. The hair is brown. The body had been about four days in the water.

BY CORONER WILDEY—FATAL ACCIDENTS.

John Macauley, a child of 7 years, accidentally fell from a roof in the rear of No. 39 Park-street, yesterday afternoon, and was mortally injured.... Cornelius Tanahan, a child of 14 months, accidentally fell from a fourth-story window at No. 258 East Fifteenth-street, and was almost instantly killed.

MRS. BRIDGET CHAMBERLAIN,

who fell dead in the Hudson River Railroad depot, on Friday, was from Baltimore. Her friends there, having seen, in yesterday's Times, a notice of her death, telegraphed to Mr. Thomas D. Winchester, of the Western Hotel, that they would be in the city last evening and take charge of the remains.

The Riots of 1863.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS OF COLORED PEOPLE.

The Executive Committee of the Merchants' Committee appointed for the relief of the colored people who suffered from the riots in this city in July, 1863, met on Friday afternoon at the office of Mr. Joseph B. Collins, No. 40 Wall-street. Mr. D. McKenzie, the chairman of the committee, presided; and Mr. Jonathan Sturgis, Treasurer, Messrs. Jackson G. Schultz, George C. Collins, A. R. Wetmore, and Edward Cromwell were present.

Col. Vincent Colyer, the Secretary, read his report for August. It appears that the committee have been for the last two years quietly pressing the claims they had in charge upon the City Comptroller, and by patient waiting and perseverance they arranged for the payment of the largest proportion of these poor people. The following is a summary of the results:

Four hundred and seventy-nine claims for $41,328 28 have been recovered from the county.

Three hundred and forty-eight claims for $26,072 15 were abandoned.

One hundred and twenty-two claims for $8,462 17 were rejected by the Board of Supervisors.

Forty-eight claims allowed by the Board of Supervisors, for the amount of $3,158, have not yet been paid by the Comptroller. These will have to be sued for in the courts.

Seventeen claims for $1,481 75 remain for action in the Board of Supervisors.

The difference between the amount paid by the Comptroller and that originally entered by the claimants was $33,959 15. The sum originally entered, allowed, but not paid, was $3,492. The total number of claims originally entered was ten hundred and fourteen. The whole amount was $117,953 50.

The committee lent to the claimants, to help them, in the interim of waiting, $5,046 18. The donations for the colored people amounted to $6,200.

The Central Park.

VIEWS AFOOT AND GLIMPSES FROM CLOUDLAND—GREAT CROWDS AND AN ENJOYABLE DAY.

The day at the Park, yesterday, was one of surpassing beauty, the cool air and bright sky were doubly enjoyed by the assembled thousands who, during the afternoon, wandered through the walks of the Park and listened to the music performed by the band.

At a very early hour the visitors began pouring into the Park, and the cars were kept filled to their full capacity during the day, a large proportion of those arriving being ladies and children. The usual crowd and crush of vehicles, filled with beauty and fashion, was present in the main avenues and at the terrace. The lake boats were kept in busy motion and the many beauties of the Park were duly enjoyed and admired. In fact it was a "music day," and those entering the Park enjoyed themselves as is their pleasant wont, the while gazing at the different balloon ascensions.

The scenes and pleasures in the Park afoot have been experienced by nearly every one, for all go there. But to see the Park to perfection one needs to rise above the earth and take a glimpse from cloudland at the beauties so lavishly bestowed upon our favorite and superb pleasure ground. There the beauty of the Central Park is discernible at a single glimpse.

We accepted the invitation of Prof. Lowe, during the afternoon, to make an ascension in his war balloon to view the Park. The scene was an enchanting one, richly repaying the spectator for all the qualms he previously experienced. As we rose above the inclosure, the crowd watching our ascent looked up in wonder at our seeming hardihood in thus mounting the air. When fully at the altitude allowed by the cables restraining our upward flight, the view of the Park was a brilliant one. The moving throngs passing to and fro by the main avenues, the rapid procession of the vehicles dashing round the Park, and the dense crowd so lately left behind on the Mall, gave animation to the picture. Stretched out at our feet, the Park lay mapped in vivid and living colors; the bright green sward, the darker hued foliage of the trees and shrubbery, all went to make up a scene bewildering in its beauty and delightful in its novelty. The crowds could be distinctly seen gazing up at our party in the aerial car, their upturned faces appearing exceedingly odd.

Beyond the Park the old and new reservoirs lay, their placid, glassy surfaces shining like liquid silver in the brilliant sunshine. Still beyond was the High Bridge, its slender shafts and many arches standing out in bold relief from the dark green of the surrounding landscape. The silvery waters of the Harlem and North Rivers could be distinctly seen at their confluence, at Spuyten Duyvel, while the Sound and East River seemed almost at our very feet.

The view over the city, and so on to the Bay, was also a fine one, but the sun's rays prevented anything more than a cursory glance in that direction, but over Long Island the vision could reach with ease the expanse of the Atlantic, and the eye wearied with the wealth of scenery visible from the car of the balloon.

It was calculated that the crowd within the Park yesterday exceeded that assembled on any previous music day this season.

The Balloons.

HOURLY ASCENSIONS, AND THE AUCTION VOYAGE.

At the balloon amphitheatre, yesterday, the attendance was large, and the visitors making ascensions, were also numerous. The day was an exceedingly still one, and the balloon rose steadily and regularly from the platform at each ascension. As soon as it was found that the voyage could be made with ease and safety, the rush for seats was very great. Ladies and children, as well as gentlemen, went up from time to time during the day and enjoyed the beauties of the surrounding landscape from the car of the balloon. Nearly two hundred persons ascended during the entire day and evening. One young man who made an ascension created quite a sensation by first pitching his hat overboard, following up the strange freak by launching out the two stools in the car of the balloon. It was a mercy the stools did no greater damage than breaking themselves upon the rocks below. The altercation among the occupants of the car while this young man was enjoying himself was both animating and exciting.

A portion of the band went up and performed several pieces of music while in the air, the floating strains of which had a peculiar effect. The attention of the visitors was then kept fully engaged while within the inclosure, awaiting the conclusion of the preparations making for the unattached voyage of the other war balloon.

Shortly after 5 o'clock the balloon designed for the unattached voyage was cast loose, an auction having previously been held for the disposal of the tickets. The gas in the balloon not having lifting capacity enough to carry all who desired, only one gentleman, beside Mr. Wood, the aeronaut, made the ascension. Owing to the absence of a breeze, the ascension of the balloon was a very still and agreeable one. The airships ascended almost perpendicularly, to an altitude of about one mile, and slowly floated over the Park, going up the Hudson, and finally descended above Harlem River, near the railroad.

Among the ascension visitors yesterday, was a gentleman over 82 years of age, who wrote in the visitors' book the interesting fact that he had witnessed the inauguration of Gen. George Washington as first President of the United States, in 1789. He seemed from his record upon the book to share the feelings of delight all express after descending from their attached ascension. Yesterday was, undoubtedly, one of the most successful days Prof. Lowe has had since he commenced his present enterprise.

The Lincoln Log Cabin.

The veritable log cabin built by Abraham Lincoln and John Hanks, in Macon County, Ill., in the year 1830, has been removed from the parade-ground, Boston Common, and will on Monday next be on exhibition at Barnum's Museum, in Broadway. This humble cabin was the home of Mr. Lincoln for two years. Its exhibition is rendered more interesting by the presence of Mr. Hanks himself, who knew Mr. Lincoln well, and who relates some interesting reminiscences of our martyred President. One-half of the proceeds of the exhibition will be devoted to the erection of a monument to the memory of Thomas Lincoln, father of our late President.

Some doubts having been expressed as to the cabin on exhibition being the actual one built and occupied by Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Hanks procured the following letter from Gov. Oglesby, which sets all questions on the matter at rest:

State of Illinois, Executive Department,
Springfield, May 20, 1865.

John Hanks, Esq., Decatur, Ill.:

My Dear Old Friend: In reply to your question relating to the log cabin said to have been built by yourself, Thomas Lincoln, and the late President, Abraham Lincoln, I take pleasure in stating to you that for twenty-five years there has been no doubt in the public mind in Macon County, Illinois, on this question. If the cabin you now have is the one you pointed out to me in the Spring of 1860, when you were collecting the Lincoln rails, I cheerfully state that I am *certain* it is the one built by Mr. Lincoln; besides, your voluntary statements on the subject, abundantly satisfy me there can be no mistake about it.

As the old companion and friend of Mr. Lincoln, and one who has been constant in the support of his administration, and an ardent friend of the Union, I hope you may receive a just compensation for your efforts to bring before the country the simple but honorable testimonies to the early, laborious and worthy efforts of our beloved late President in his youth, to make for himself a home, a fortune, and a name.

The old cabin would be out of place in any other hands than your own. You should retain the control of it, that not one timber may be lost. There is but one such in the United States, and it rightfully and properly should be intrusted to your keeping.

RICHARD J. OGLESBY, Governor of Illinois.

Base Ball.

Metamora vs. Buena.—A match between these clubs was played on the ball grounds of the latter club at Mott Haven on Thursday last. The game was called by Mr. S. Walker, who was chosen Umpire by the respective Captains. His decisions were rendered promptly, and gave entire satisfaction to all. The game proved to be a very interesting one, and a creditable display on the part of the Buenas. On the part of the Metamoras, Watton's catching and Coles' pitching appears to have been very effective, the fly catches of Coles being noticeable on the part of the Metamoras, as were those of Roberson of the Buenas. The following is the score:

METAMORA.	Outs.	Runs.	BUENA.	Outs.	Runs.
Coles, p.	2	6	Glengross, c.	2	4
Hewison, 2d b.	5	3	Wood, p.	3	4
Haskin, r. f.	3	4	Roberson, 3d b.	0	6
Horton, s. s.	2	6	Thompson, 2d b.	2	4
King, 3d b.	2	6	Zorer, 1st b.	2	2
Stroud, 1st b.	2	6	Cummings, c. f.	4	1
Wells, l. f.	2	5	La Cost, l. f.	2	3
Watton, c.	1	5	Parker, r. f.	3	2
Bussing, c. f.	2	5	Mason, s. s.	3	2
Totals	21	46	Totals	21	28

Umpire—Mr. S. Walker.
Scorers—E. Vreeland, Jr., and P. Meding.
Fly Catches—Metamora, 5; Buena, 4.
Time of game—three hours.

Returning Regiments.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York Volunteers (Second Duryee Zouaves,) paraded yesterday afternoon, escorted by the Fifty-fifth Regiment, National Guard, Col. Le Gal commanding. The procession formed at the Battery, and marched up Broadway to the City Hall, where the soldiers were reviewed by the authorities. The procession then paraded up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, down Fourteenth-street to Fifth-avenue, up Fifth-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, and thence to the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fifth arrived in this city a few days ago, having been mustered out of the service.

The Fourteenth Maine Regiment arrived here yesterday morning on the steamer *Continental*, from Georgia, and passed through the city without stopping, en route for home. These veterans have seen hard service, and many of them were without shoes.

The Fourteenth Maine Volunteers.

The Fourteenth Maine Volunteers, 700 strong, Col. A. K. Bolan, commanding, arrived by the steamer *Continental* from Savannah, Ga., this morning, and were received by Col. Howe, Military Agent, and escorted to the Battery barracks, where meals were furnished. They left at 5 P. M. for Portland via the Fall River line.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Movements of the Police—For the week ending Sept. 16: *Appointments*—John Connor, to the Seventeenth Precinct; John S. Moffatt, to the Fourth; Daniel Hagerman, to the Seventh; John Riley, to the Forty-fourth; George Pfister, to the Twenty-first; Michael W. Dwire, to the Twentieth; James Perkins, to the Sixteenth, and James Draffin, to the Forty-ninth. *Resignations*—John Taylor, of the Fifth Precinct; John A. Poole, of the Twenty-ninth; James Silvey, of the Twenty-sixth; James C. Stevenson, of the Twentieth; Samuel Stevens of the Nineteenth; Jonathan W. Beebe, of the Tenth; John McCormick of the Fifth; Caleb C. June, of the Twelfth; Geo. W. Rockwell, of the Twenty-first; Jas. McElroy, of the Forty-fourth; Sergt. Abel Wares, of the Thirtieth; John C. Fitzgerald, of the Eighth; John L. Morrill and Wm. Schwartz, of the Twenty-ninth; John Holling, of the Forty-third; John Purnure, of the Forty-fourth; John Lyons, of the Forty-fifth; John O. Brennan, of the Fiftieth; Bernard Laudenbach, of the Twenty-ninth; John Hook, of the Eleventh; George F. Grassar, of the Thirteenth; John Echstadt, of the Twenty-eighth, and John Offen, of the Forty-ninth. *Transfers*—Sergt. Henry Ten Eyck, from the Thirty-first to the Thirtieth Precinct; Sergt. Wm. H. Lefferts, from the Fourth District Court to the Thirty-first Precinct; Roundsman Wm. H. Burns, from the Twenty-third to the Nineteenth; Roundsman Thomas Pearson, from the Nineteenth to the Twenty-third; Benj. Waldron, from the Nineteenth to the Fifteenth; Edward Maher, from the Eleventh to the Fourth; and James White, from the Fifteenth to the Second.

Capt. Brackett and the Emigrant Boarding-house Keepers.—Complaint having been made recently by emigrants who had been charged from $3 to $5 a day for the wretched board which is given by the emigrant boarding-house keepers in Greenwich and Washington streets, below Cortlandt, Capt. Brackett has resolved, Mayor Gunther assenting, to compel these publicans to comply with the provisions of the law: first, in taking out license, and second, in conspicuously posting their rates in their respective houses, printed in five spoken languages. Capt. Brackett will notify these offenders to-day, and give them one week's grace, after which time he will enforce the law and strive to collect $50 from every delinquent.

Preparing for Election.—The Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, whose duty it has been made to select polling places and appoint the proper officers to receive and canvass votes at the next election, have nearly perfected leases of the polling places, and will publish the list early this week. They will soon submit to the public a list of the proposed poll clerks and canvassers, which list is to be subject to close revision. In choosing men for these positions, the commissioners have considered, first, the qualifications of the candidates; and secondly, their political views—it being the purpose of the commissioners to have worthy men at any rate and an equal political division if possible. Having submitted the names of their appointees to the public, the commissioners will listen to any reputable testimony that may be offered, and wherever any person may be shown to be unfit for the office, the board will erase his name from the rolls without hesitation.

The Jewish New Year.—Thursday will be the first day of Tishri, the commencement of the year 5,626, according to Jewish chronology. The event will be celebrated by the Jews throughout the world. Extensive preparations are being made for its observance in this city. There will be services in the various synagogues, to be followed by festivals, social gatherings, and general merry-makings.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railway.—The damage done to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway by the late freshet has been repaired, and freights for the Atlantic and Great Western Railway and for the Atlantic Time Line, will be received at the Erie depot on Monday, Sept. 18.

Fire in East Fourteenth-street.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Russell's stables, in the rear of Nos. 264 and 266 East Fourteenth-street, were damaged to the extent of about $300 by fire, which is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

Suicide on Staten Island.—Mr. Henry Thompson, of Staten Island, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself in his barn. The deceased for six months past had been laboring under mental derangement.

Commissioners of Excise.—The commissioners will hold their forty-ninth session on Monday, at noon, in the chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, and they will hold their fiftieth and last session for the year in a few days thereafter.

Demise of Mrs. Grundy.—The comic weekly bearing the name of *Mrs. Grundy*, expired last week, making no sign. The old lady had long been in a declining condition.

New-York Hospital.—There were in this institution, yesterday, 276 patients. During the week 83 were admitted, 73 were discharged as cured or relieved, and 12 died.

Board of Education.—The Board of Education will meet at their hall, in Grand-street, on Wednesday afternoon next, at 5 o'clock.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Delegates to the Union State Convention.—The General Assembly District Conventions of Kings County met on Friday evening for the purpose of electing delegates to represent Kings County in the Union State Convention at Syracuse. The following gentlemen were chosen to represent the various districts:

First Assembly District.—Andrew Hegerman, Samuel Waggoner, W. M. Suydam.

Second Assembly District.—J. S. T. Stranahan, W. S. Gove, E. A. Studwell.

Third Assembly District.—Samuel Frost, G. D. Heywood.

Fourth Assembly District.—George J. Hardy, Wm. Hallock, J. Cascade.

Fifth Assembly District.—A. F. Campbell, B. J. Hathaway, W. Wallace.

Sixth Assembly District.—S. T. Maddox, B. W. Wilson, W. Lecraft.

Seventh Assembly District.—A. B. Hodges, John Mitchell, I. Messerole.

Williamsburgh.

Held for Trial.—Edward and John Bothan were yesterday held by Judge Walter to answer before the Grand Jury to a charge of highway robbery, preferred by August Gasbacker. The robbery was alleged to have been committed on the night of the 3d inst., at the corner of Graham-avenue and Smith-street, Eastern District. Edward McGlynn and John Price, who were arrested on the same charge, were discharged.

Sudden Deaths.—On Friday night a woman named Ann Lahey, 40 years of age, residing in South-first-street, near Eleventh, Eastern District, died suddenly with convulsions....An infant child named Burns, whose mother lives at No. 272 Grand-street, died suddenly yesterday morning from alleged suffocation.

Accidental Drowning.—A boy named Thomas Collins, seven years of age, whose mother resides in Kent-street, Greenpoint, yesterday afternoon accidentally fell into the river, at the foot of Kent-street, and was drowned. The body was recovered.

Ridgewood Flour Mills on Fire.—About 6 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in an upper story of the Ridgewood Flour Mill, corner of Grand and First streets, E. D., but was extinguished before it made much headway, with slight loss.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mysterious Sounds in a Church—Investigation by the Police.—Considerable excitement has arisen in Jersey City in consequence of groans, yells and unearthly sounds said to emanate from a church in the upper part of Jersey City for some nights past. The first known of these mysterious sounds was some ten days since, when the pastor had occasion to return to the church after evening services to procure some manuscript which he had forgotten, and had occasion to make use of. The edifice had been closed for the night, and was in total darkness. On entering he lit a match to guide him along the aisle, and when approaching the altar at the rear, his attention was attracted by a low moaning sound, which gradually increased and at the same time drew nearer to him. To this he at first paid but little heed, presuming it to be the antics of mischievous boys; but presently the sounds changed to seemingly unearthly yells, shrieks and groans, from innumerable invisible beings clustering around in close proximity to his person, until finally his feelings were so wrought upon that he felt impelled to leave the building with all possible haste. The above are substantially the facts of the case as stated by the pastor of the church to Chief of Police McMannus, after reports were beginning to be circulated in the neighborhood that the church was haunted, and requesting that the matter might be kept as quiet as possible, believing that in a few days at furthest he would be able to unravel the mystery, and satisfactorily explain the cause of the sounds. Since that time the church edifice has been thoroughly examined, inside and out, but without unraveling the mystery, and meantime these dismal and unearthly yells and cries are heard almost every night. A couple of nights since, Chief of Police McMannus, accompanied by Aid Doyle and Detective E. L. McWilliams, determined to pay a visit to the reported haunted church. They accordingly procured the keys and entered the edifice shortly after midnight. Taking their position in the centre of the church, in total darkness, they had remained there but a short time when they heard a low moaning sound, apparently proceeding from the vicinity of the pulpit, which gradually grew louder and came nearer until it finally culminated around their heads into howls, yells, groans, &c., and then gradually died away as it came. After a few moments of perfect silence, Chief McMannus drew from his pocket a revolver, loaded with blank cartridge, and fired one charge, when almost instantly the edifice seemed filled with thousands of infuriated demons, making the most hideous noises and apparently bent on tearing them to pieces. The officers describe having experienced a very peculiar sensation in the head, and finally the noises became so hideous and unearthly that they made a hasty retreat, apparently pursued by the infuriated demons to the door, which they closed and locked. The officers then crossed the street to the opposite walk, and remained there until daylight, but heard no further sounds, and made no discoveries which would tend to explain the mystery. The people residing in the immediate neighborhood claim to have been disturbed at all hours of the night by these demoniac sounds, and a number of them have determined to leave the neighborhood.

Deaths from Sun-stroke.—A man named Garret Barrey, while engaged unloading lumber at the foot of South Eighth-street, Jersey City, about 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, was prostrated by the heat and died from the effects shortly after..... About 5 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, a laborer employed in excavating at Fox Hill, Hoboken, was rendered insensible from the heat and died the same evening.

A Young Woman Charged with Grand Larceny.—A genteel-appearing young woman, named Adelia Kenittle, was arrested yesterday by Capt. Davis, of the Hoboken Police, charged with having stolen a set of coral jewelry valued at $80, the property of Mrs. Abby Myers, of No. 24 University-place, New-York. The young woman claims that the jewelry was a present to her. She was held to bail for examination.

Painting has given us the "Heart of the Andes;" but the perfume of their Eden vales is wanting in the picture. That can only be realized here, in the perfume of Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus," prepared from their most fragrant flowers.—*Concord Patriot.*

Passengers Sailed.

Sept. 16—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool*—Col. Austin and wife, British Army, Montreal; Caspar Contoeres, P. M. Pay, of London; Surgeon Burke and wife, U. S. A.; H. McCance, Wm. McCance, H. Woltenias, W. H. Bearse, New-York; F. P. O'Byrne, John Griffin, Jas. Elliott, John L. Davidson, F. S. Davis, John Neil, Gottfriel Malm, Jas. Douglas, Miss Phayne, Mrs. E. Danford, Miss Maria A. Arney, of Hamilton; Kate McMillan, Mrs. F. Howard, Mrs. James Thomson, Mrs. Wm. H. Brown and 3 children, Mrs. Jane Cranstone and child, John McMillan, Chas. E. Patterson, Howard Gill, H. Carton, Mr. J. Emmons, Jr., wife and child, Mrs. C. O'Donohue and 2 children, A. Moss, C. H. O'Riordan, Thomas Healy and wife, of Pawtucket; Robert Endiss, S. P. Sage, Thomas M. Matthews.

Sept. 16—*In steamship The Queen, for Liverpool*—Thomas Dartnell, Lionel Pattinson, T. Rezza, R. Francis, A. Ploche and wife, Mrs. Winkleman and child, W. Nichols, wife and 2 children, J. T. Hayes, Eugene Meeks, G. N. Garibaldi, G. B. Maillette, Thomas O'Donohue, T. G. Schayburg, lady and 4 children, G. B. Reese, J. Mewenberg, W. W. Ducker, Mr. and Mrs. Gafton, Dr. T. M. Hill, Dr. M. J. Callahan, Lewis Clarra, Mr. Robinson and servant.

In steamship Evening Star for New-Orleans.—W. A. Bisland and lady, Mme. Leroy, Mrs. N. M. Richards, W. S. Letchford, wife and child, J. B. Perry, Lieut. Robinson, J. H. Lyon and lady, N. T. Davenport and lady, Mrs. O. de Bar, Miss A. Newton, Mr. W. H. Leighton, Miss C. Adams, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, A. Ballesteros, M. Villareal, James Gallin, Mr. Fisher, W. F. Koellner, E. Bischoff, E. Smith, J. H. Hills, S. J. W. Mintzer, J. Greenwood, M. W. Fiske, J. B. Curran, J. T. Hagan, C. Hillyard, A. P. Haywood, Mrs. Louis C. De Housergul, child and mother, W. R. Floyd and lady, E Stapleton and lady, P. Anderson and lady, A. S. Johnson, wife, child and servant, Mrs. A. B. Spear, child and servant, Mrs. Wingate, J. L. Baker, Mrs. Fulton, Mrs. Clark, two children and servant, J. Rickets, C. S. Tiquet, Mrs. J. De Arcy, Miss De Arcy, Mrs. Boak, Mrs. Dezzeretts, H. C. Dearborn, V. Beaudry, M. F. Hale, M. Fredand, A. C. Perkins, W. F. Miller, Geo. T. Dorier, James Patterson, J. A. Carlin, J. A. Wells, A. Hensler, H. Miller, N. Pease, E. Fahnstock, J. Hubner, S. De Coursen, T. Kennedy, F. Cansine, J. Campbell, P. Louis, Sose Fox, C. Dutler, James Ryback, A. Ritner, W. Abbott and family, J. Jenkins and family, C. F. Conway, F. Acton, W. Ruman, G. M. Ponge, J. Ellis, P. J. Morgan, S. E. Hull, H. S. Rogers, T. Geary—and 79 in the steerage.

In steamship Fung Shuey, for New-Orleans—J. S. Cameron, Capt. E. K. Mooney, Col. James St. Clair, Brig. Gen. H. Blasdall, Mrs. John Schmeister, 3 children and servant, J. W. Appleton, John Davis, lady and child, Mrs. J. F. Robinson, S. S. Fish, William Wilson, John Noble, D. Taylor, J. Nolen, H. S. Cary, Samuel Blair, Moses Coles, J. Coley, L. Strauss, A. Weber, Miss Eliza Miller, J. Brooks, Capt. A. Sherwood, J. M. Cooley, Jas. Bausher, G. B. Horton, E. Valentine, H. Wolbret and lady, John W. Lee, G. Vesti, A. Beechet, E. L. Baumer, P. Fitz Williams, W. W. Phelps, F. Carter, Geo. Townsend, Jas. B. McKensie, Mort. Livingston, Chas. B. Peck, Chas. S. Long, John Driscoll, J. A. Andrews, W. R. Jenkins, W. McRae, H. D. Tomkins.

Passengers Arrived.

Sept. 16—*In steamship Hibernia, from Glasgow*—Mrs. Hay and daughter, J. King and lady, J. Cooney, Wm. Wilson, Rev. A. Jack, Robert Neill, J. Manley, Mrs. H. M. Linbeck and 3 children, Jas. Foster, Robert Foster, Robert Somers, Mrs. D. Boyle and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Buklers, Mrs. Schofield, Mrs. Hogg, Miss Hogg, Geo. Conna, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Rea, J. M. Laren and wife, A. Parkinson, H. Gilston and lady, A. Edward, wife and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Blair, Owen O'Sullivan, Wm. Sharp, Wm. Berss, Hlex. Kennedy, J. Crawford, Mrs. Hay, Mr. Nesbitt, Ellen McIntosh, Rev. Mr. McKenzie, J. Hosie, Chas. McKay, C. McDonald, Jas. Hicks and wife, Arthur Jud, Wm. Cooper, Jas. McKinley, Daniel Black, Robert Liddle, John Carr, Henrietta Smith, R. S. Manuel, Wm. Godwin, and 425 in the steerage.

Sept. 16—*In steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow*—J. E. McCrea and wife, J. A. Case, J. D. Lanagan and wife, S. Smith, Miss Smith, Miss Hagin, Wm. Sorp, Mas. Morrison, Wm. Brown, wife and child, J. Kane, Maggie Rine, Ann Kane.

In steamship United States, from New-Orleans—Miss M. Ackerman, Joseph Ackerman, Mrs. Anna Wells, J. L. Harris, Chas. W. Adams, U. S. N.; H. Homes, J. Dalury, C. H. Delano, J. W. Wallace, R. Aubert, Capt. J. B. Pannes, Lieut. W. Coad, E. H. Boelitz, L. W. Belknap, U. S. N.; Fred. G. Keissman, W. F. Ratcliff, J. F. Lapham, John McMahon, and 25 in steerage.

In steamship Granada, from Charleston—J. E. H. Conturier, Mr. Nachman, W. M. Wallace, B. Feldman, N. S. Putnam, Geo. C. Hubbard, Miss Kate Manie, Wm. Langley, D. A. Amme, Mr. Cathcart, Mrs. R. A. Carmingham, Wm. Monroe, L. C. Clark, W. C. Danner, Mr. Spuslin, W. Jacobs, F. Yeager, Mr. Lake, Miss Holmes, Miss Rogers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 42 | Sun sets..... 6 07 | Moon rises.. 3 17
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 5 57 | Gov. Island. 6 47 | Hell Gate... 8 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Ocean Queen, Slocum, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; City of London, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore; Nightingale, Breaker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Chesapeake, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Victor, Gale, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Alhambra, Benson, Charleston, A. Leary; Twilight, Spicer, Wilmington, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Liberty, Wilson, Havana, Hargous & Co.; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, Pierson & Collins; Gulf City, Stewart, Mobile, Smith & Dunning; Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Yazoo, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Heinecken & Palmore; Sea Gull, Fish, Baltimore, J. P. Smull; D. H. Mount, Bacbus, Newbern, G. Goodspeed; Evening Star, Winpnny, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Nevada, Carpenter, Savannah, Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson; Fung Shuey, Hildreth, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships San Pasquale, (Ital.,) Silento, Constantinople; Orient, Hill, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Brigs Jeremiah, Ford, Philadelphia, Walsh & Carver; Export, (Br.,) Bent, Sydney, C. B., Brett, Son & Co.; Bride, (Br.,) Blauvelt, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Agnes Frazer, (Br.,) Frazer, Pictou, N. S., McColl & Frith; Annie Collins, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. F., A. Smithers & Co.; Frederick, (Dan.,) Casperson, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Union, (Br.,) Loomis, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; P. I. Nevius, (Br.,) Stanwood, Sydney, C. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Belle, (Br.,) Burmeister, Havana, F. F. Phillips.

Schooners Arzona, (Br.,) Havanagh, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; C. D. Horton, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Pioneer, Tucker, Jacksonville, N. L. McCready & Co.; J. W. Hatfield, (Br.,) Potter, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Onward, (Br.,) Wickevre, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Sloop Rhode Island, Wightman, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

U. S. Steamer Mempeis, E. M. Stoddard, Vol. Lieut. Commanding, Annapolis, Md., 40 hours. 15th inst., off Cape Henry, saw U. S. bark Chas. Phelps, for New-York.

Steamship Granada, Baxter, Charleston 64 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Sept. 13, between Charleston and Fort Sumter, passed steamer Gen. Sherman, bound in.

Steamship Continental, Sumner, Savannah 8th inst., via Baltimore 30 hours, with troops to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship United States, Share, New-Orleans Sept. 7, with mdse. and passengers to James A. Raynor. 11th, 9 A. M., off Key West, exchanged signals with steamship Charles Leary, bound W.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br.,) Monro, Glasgow Aug. 26, via St. John, N. F., Sept. 13, with mdse. and 175 passengers to F. Macdonald & Co.

Steamship Hibernia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Sept. 2, with mdse. and 488 passengers to J. Macdonald & Co.

Steamer Carroll, Lennon, Baltimore 45 hours, with mdse. to Baltimore and Ohio R. Co.

Ship E. F. Gabain, (Brem.,) Ariaans, Havre Aug. 11, with mdse. and 247 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Sebastopol, Savin, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to Thompson & Hunter.

Bark T. Tushing, (of Boston,) Harrington, Salt Cay, T. I., Sept. 1, with salt to Walsh & Carver. Off Turks Island, spoke bark Winthrop, bound through the passage. 3d inst., lat. 24 23, lon. 71 44, exchanged signals with ship Uncle Joe, bound S. 11th, lat. 33 16, lon. 73 03, saw a brig showing a signal, white field with blue border, and letters H. K. in it, bound S. Left no vessels.

Bark Emilie, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen 38 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Chas. Luling. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Volant, (of St. John, N. B.,) Snow, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Alexandra, (Br.,) Palliot, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to George F. Bulley.

Bark Almoner, ——, Rondout, for Boston, with iron.

Brig Edward, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Soule, Cow Bay 11 ds., with coal to Dollner & Potter.

Brig American Union, Richer, New-Orleans 20 ds., with cotton to W. H. Robson.

Brig Samuel Lindsay, Wilson, Lingan 10 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Brig C. M. Carver, Treat, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Maryland, Sterling, Beaufort, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Crusoe, Kelly, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Massachusetts, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Millard Fillmore, Chase, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Martha Collins, Collins, Eaton Neck, for Baltimore.

Schr. J. J. C. Brooks, Burgess, Boston, for Philadelphia, with ice.

Schr. Geo. W. Baldwin, Hall, Gloucester, with fish to James A. Stetson.

Schr. Andrew Peters, Birch, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Ottoman, North, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Van Buren, Montgomery, Calais 15 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Georgie, Gilfish, New-Haven.
Schr. America, Reynolds, Bristol, to G. N. Stranahan.
Schr. Milton, Norton, Providence.
Schr. S. & B. Small, Call, Machiasport 7 ds.
Schr. Caspian, Holmes, Elizabethport, for Portland.
Schr. J. A. Rider, Rider, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Mary Brockway, Davis, Norwich.
Schr. Gen. Marion, Purington, Sag Harbor.
Schr. O. K., Ethridge, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Alida, Eaton, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Texas, Collins, Boston, for Rondout.
Schr. John Compton, Hall, Providence.
Schr. Chace, Mills, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Mediator, Davis, Fall River.
Schr. Comet, ——, River Head.
Schr. T. R. Hammond, Cram, Providence.
Schr. Mail, Merrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Medford, Hopkins, New-Bedford.
Schr. Pierce, Cone, Branford.
Schr. Buena Vista, McLean, Bridgeport, for Baltimore.
Schr. J. F. Gamage, Wood, New-Haven.
Schr. Boundbrook, Perry, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, S.

Sailed.

Steamships Ocean Queen, Saxonia, City of London, The Queen, Home, M. A. Boardman, Alhambra, Gulf City, D. H. Mount, Evening Star, Fung Shuey, Victor, Hatteras, Yazoo, Nevada, Nightingale, Fairbanks, Twilight.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—Arr. steamers Thetis, New-York; E. B. Hale, do.; brig H. Kennedy, Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—Sld. ship Charger, for Boston.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 541, Sept. 16, 1865.
59, 5, 30, 32, 56, 16, 73, 45, 28, 14, 77, 50, 69.

KENTUCKY—Class No. 542, Sept. 16, 1865.
4, 1, 45, 24, 74, 49, 37, 78, 16, 48, 41, 34, 56.

SHELBY—Extra Class No. 441, Sept. 16, 1865.
51, 16, 2, 11, 53, 46, 76, 74, 61, 27, 62, 49, 60.

SHELBY—Class No. 442, Sept. 16, 1865.
45, 40, 52, 11, 44, 3, 21, 23, 69, 4, 6, 57, 9.

Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED Lotteries and information given. C. WEST,
No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 5, New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, east side 2d-av., third house north of 124th-st., Harlem, in complete order, and all modern improvements, with immediate possession. Apply on the premises, or to J. N. WATSON, corner 130th-st. and 3d-av.